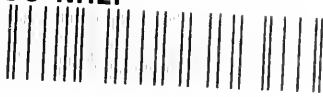


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# WAR STAMPS

of the ALLIES.

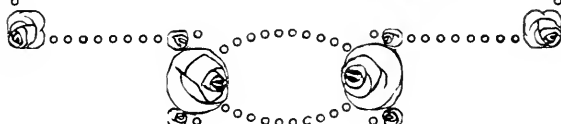
——— 1914—1920. ———



An Historical Record.



By DOUGLAS B. ARMSTRONG  
and CHAS. H. GREENWOOD.

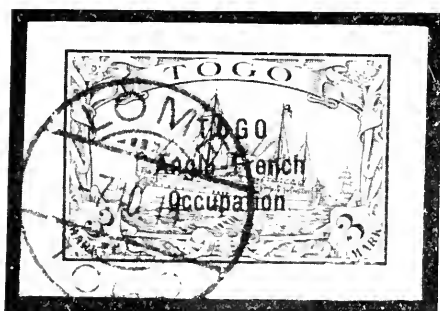


(POPULAR EDITION).



LONDON :

THE OFFICES OF "STAMP COLLECTING," 89 FARRINGTON STREET,  
E.C.4.



Only 2 copies exist.



12 copies known.



48 specimens exist of the 3 tomans, Bushire.



2 copies known.



3 copies known.

A PAGE OF RARE WAR STAMPS VALUED AT MORE THAN £1000.

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# WAR STAMPS OF THE ALLIES

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To those of their confreres in the world of stamps who laid down their lives in the Allied Cause, to whose memory these War Stamps are an imperishable memorial, this volume is reverently dedicated by its Authors.

D. B. A.

C. H. G.

A

428946

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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The authors are indebted to Mr. D. Field and Mr. F. H. Vallancey for the loan of a number of the illustrations.

## FOREWORD

HISTORY is oft-times recorded in unconsidered trifles, and nowhere more prominently or enduringly than in the pages of the Stamp Album. As an emblem of the State the postage stamp is peculiarly susceptible to the influence of national and political vicissitudes. Just as from time immemorial dynastic and governmental changes have invariably been reflected upon the coinage of the countries concerned, so it is with its modern prototype, the adhesive postage stamp; but to an infinitely greater extent.

No event of modern history has been so far-reaching in its consequences as the Great War of the Nations, which, bursting like a thunderbolt from out a tranquil sky, over Europe on that fateful August day of 1914, spread in the ensuing four and a half years over the whole of the civilised world. In those parlous times nothing was so insignificant as to escape its all-embracing influence: no phase or feature of daily life but experienced its dire effect.

By far the greater proportion of postage stamps issued within its duration owed their inception directly or indirectly to causes arising out of the war itself, and in them may be traced the whole grim record of those eventful years. Consequently the postage stamps of this epoch are possessed of a peculiar and abiding interest, all their own, by reason of their historic and romantic associations, as dumb witnesses to the progress of the War of Wars, and sign-posts along the path to Victory and Universal Peace.

To the unique circumstances of their creation, therefore, no less than the actual philatelic rarity of many of the specimens, may be attributed the widespread interest that has been manifested in War Stamps by philatelists the world over, whilst their convenience and portability as well as their attractiveness as a sound financial investment have commended them to countless individuals as permanent and fascinating souvenirs of the momentous happenings of the epoch from which the war-scarred world has so recently emerged.

Amongst the thousands of postage stamps known to philatelists they stand in a class by themselves, and it is safe to assume that popular interest in them will survive so long as History itself endures.

From an investment standpoint also they have already yielded their holders some remarkable dividends, since many varieties have attained a considerable degree of scarcity. In this connection it is worthy of note that each and every War Stamp in the collector's album represents a direct contribution to the war revenue of the government under whose auspices it was originally issued.

*En passant* it may be remarked that one of the most assiduous connoisseurs of Allied War Stamps, and the owner of a fine collection of them, is H.M. the King, whose interest in the hobby is noted.

The postage stamps of the Great War may be conveniently classified into five main groups, under which they are considered in the present volume. First and foremost come the so-called "Occupation Stamps," provisionally employed in enemy territory, followed by the various special military stamps issued by certain army post offices in consequence of local conditions, which form the subject of the present volume. Next in importance we have the numerous Red Cross and War Relief postage stamps sold at a premium upon their face value, in aid of national war charities in a large number of belligerent countries, and the very considerable group of War Tax stamps used to denote enhanced postal duties for the collection of war revenue, and lastly various postage stamps of a miscellaneous character necessitated by war-time conditions. These have been fully dealt with elsewhere.

The present work aims at presenting, for the first time, a complete and authentic record of the scarce and historical "Occupation" postage stamps, in the belief that such a record will be acceptable to the vast number of war stamp enthusiasts the world over.

The market value of Allied War Stamps, present and potential, and their financial status generally has likewise been made the subject of a special chapter.

The first postage stamp of the Great War — the 15 centimes Croix Rouge stamp of France—made its debut within a fortnight of the outbreak of hostilities, since when the number of special postage stamp issues occasioned by the world-wide upheaval (now happily at an end) have

totalled more than 3000 separate and distinct examples, exclusive of the multitudinous varieties so dear to the heart of the philatelist. They emanate from almost every one of the warring nations; those of enemy origin being well nigh as numerous as the issues of the Entente powers.

Apropos of these "enemy war stamps" it should be noted that all traffic in them was strictly prohibited by the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, etc., under regulations governing "trading with the enemy," whilst all reference to them was rigorously excluded from the leading Allied stamp catalogues and journals: with the result that the only information available concerning them must be sought in the pages of the neutral philatelic press.

The story of the War Stamps of the Allies, herein related, constitutes an absorbing chapter in the romance of the Great War, and may perchance serve to reveal to the uninitiated something of the fascination and interest that the study of stamps holds for its votaries.

D. B. A.  
C. H. G.



## "OCCUPATION" STAMPS

THE Post Office is so important an attribute of modern civilization and commerce, and plays so prominent a part in the daily life of the people, that the maintenance of efficient postal communication is universally recognised as essential to the preservation of law and order, and in the interests of the community at large.

Consequently the inauguration or re-establishment of Postal Service is invariably one of the first considerations to engage the attention of those responsible for the organization of a provisional government or military administration, as for example, in the case of territories temporarily occupied by one or other of the contending armies in time of war.

Present-day postal systems being exclusively based upon the method of prepayment originated in Great Britain three-quarters of a century ago, the use of postage stamps is requisite to their adequate working, and supplies of these conveniences must be forthcoming before any sort of post office can be successfully operated. To this fact the numerous special issues of "Occupation Stamps" made during the Great War of 1914-18 owe their existence.

In modern warfare it is customary for a retreating army to destroy, as far as possible, all stocks of national postage stamps in the evacuated region in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the invaders, since these ubiquitous labels constitute a form of currency. But as will be seen, this practice was not always carried into effect, for various reasons, and more often than not the booty seized by the victors included supplies of enemy postage stamps, and these were utilised provisionally in connection with the restoration of postal intercourse in the occupied territory: the change of government being denoted by means of a distinguishing overprint or similar device.

These make-shift local issues are for the most part replaced in course of time by others of a more permanent character, or by the regular contemporary home series of the Power in possession. Thus it happens that their currency is frequently of brief duration, and this factor,

combined with the very limited quantities of some values, is responsible for the philatelic rarity of certain specimens.

The "Occupation Stamps" which appeared under the auspices of the Entente Powers during the War of the Nations, emanated chiefly from the more distant theatres of war, viz. Salonika, Palestine, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Togoland, Cameroons, Samoa, New Guinea, etc., and the special circumstances of their issue render them unique trophies of the successes gained by the Allied Armies in almost every sector of their far-flung battle-line.

### **TOGOLAND (Anglo-French Occupation)**

WITHIN three days of the declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany the conquest of the German Colonial Empire was commenced. A few weeks later the first philatelic souvenirs of the successes of the Allied armies made their debut in the stamp collector's album.

Togoland, an important German colony on the West Coast of Africa, was the scene of the first Allied attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory. The existence of a great central wireless station newly installed at Kamina in Togoland, by which the whole of the German Colonial wireless system was linked with Berlin, made this possession of enormous strategic importance, and it accordingly became the objective of a British Expedition from the Gold Coast, which occupied Lome, the capital and port of Togoland, on August 7th, 1914. Anticipating the invasion, the German forces had retired inland to Kamina (about 100 miles distant). Here, after some desultory fighting, the British Expedition (which had meanwhile been joined by a French detachment from Dahomey) arrived on August 26th, and received the unconditional surrender of the Colony at the hands of the German Acting-Governor.

When the administrative services were hastily transferred to Kamina before the arrival of the British, all stamps, specie, etc., were likewise sent inland, so that on taking over control at Lome, the British military authorities were unable to find any trace of them. A small supply of current Gold Coast postage stamps, how-

ever, formed part of the equipment of the expedition, and these were brought into use as early as August 8th, 1914, the day following the occupation, and were postmarked with the old German cancelling stamp, inscribed "Lome—Togo—Gebeit".

At Kamina, a considerable hoard of ex-German Colonial postage stamps was eventually brought to light, the manner of their finding being related in the following extract from a letter written by a member of the Expedition (a Mr. Pope) to a friend in N. Wales, dated October 5th, 1914:

"When we invaded Togo, we could find no trace of their stamps at any of the P.O.s. It appears that all postmasters had instructions to send them in to headquarters, and they were taken to Kamina and buried somewhere; also a great amount of money. All that could be found was 37 boxes of 250 marks each, which were in a well at Kamina. A few days before the British evacuated Kamina, some chiefs came in with a big pile of stamps. The officer reckoned there was about £28,000 worth.\* Of this amount only £410 were surcharged 'Togo—Anglo-French Occupation'. These are now nearly all sold locally, for which the gods be thanked, for I had the job of dishing them out, and I never want to see any surcharged stamps again—except in a collection. I had applications from all over Great Britain and the United States for them, but they will mostly be disappointed. As we go halves in everything with the French, a certain number were sent to them, which they surcharged 'Occupation Franco-Anglaise'."

\* The writer omits to mention that this figure included bullion in addition to stamps.

The surcharged "Occupation" stamps referred to in this letter were issued under the con-joint administration of Great Britain and France, those overprinted in English being employed at Lome, and elsewhere in the British sphere of influence, and those with the French superscription at Anecho, and in the Northern province under French control. The British overprint was applied in the press of the Catholic Mission at Lome, and the French at the Government Printing Office, Porto Novo (Dahomey). In each instance the type was set up to cover a half sheet of fifty stamps at each impression.

The inclusion of the (apparently redundant) word "Togo" in the British overprint is accounted for by the fact that it was originally prepared for printing upon the contemporary Gold Coast stamps destined to be used in

the occupied territory, but when the stock of ex-German Colonial stamps was unearthed it was decided to utilise these: the original setting of the overprint remaining (probably through an oversight) unchanged. The French overprint is, of course, merely a Gallicised rendering of its British prototype.

The total number of ex-German Colonial postage stamps in the "Hohenzollern" type of 1900, inscribed "TOGO", thus treated was 117,104 specimens, comprised as under:

3 pfg.	-	-	-	15,700	50 pfg.	-	-	-	24
5 "	-	-	-	57,700	80 "	-	-	-	1,200
10 "	-	-	-	2,000	1 mark	-	-	-	100
20 "	-	-	-	15,700	2 marks	-	-	-	80
25 "	-	-	-	9,700					
30 "	-	-	-	13,700	Total	-	-	-	117,104
40 "	-	-	-	12,000					

These were divided between the British and French administrations in approximately even quantities, but the British series was further augmented by a small find of the 40, 50, 80 pfg. and 1 mark values, made subsequently, in which the French did not participate to any extent.

The 5 pfg. and 10 pfg. stamps belonged to the latest printing received from Berlin and were upon paper watermarked with a lattice pattern; the remainder were without watermarks.

The imprint "Togo—Anglo-French Occupation" was at first set in three lines of heavy-face De Vinne type, with a uniform space of 3mm. between the lines, repeated fifty times in five rows of ten. Two impressions were therefore required to completely overprint an unbroken sheet of 100 stamps.

This fact was responsible for the only error of importance existing on the lower values of this issue, a sheet of the 10 pfg. being inadvertently inserted in the press to receive its second imprint *upside down*. Consequently half of the sheet received the overprint inverted, and the two middle rows of stamps had the imprint *tete-beche* in relation to one another.

Varieties of minor importance may be found in the spacing of the word "TOGO", which on the 7th, 8th and 10th stamps in each block of 50 measures 7mm. and 6mm. on Nos. 9, 19, 28, 29, 37, 38 and 39. It is possible,

however, that these variations are not constant, and they are in all probability attributable to uneven impression, and loose type. A broken "e" in "French" exists on the twenty-third and seventy-third stamps in a complete sheet, and there are also slight discrepancies in the "O" of "Occupation" on certain of the stamps.

The precise quantities of each value comprised in the first or "wide" setting of the British "Togo" overprint cannot be determined, as the official figures make no distinction, but a practical estimate given in *Togo, the Stamps of the British and French Occupations*, places them at:—

3 pfg.	-	-	-	1,200	40 pfg.	-	-	-	550
5 "	-	-	-	1,200	50 "	-	-	-	12
10 "	-	-	-	*1,000	80 "	-	-	-	550
10 " inverted	-	-	-	*50	1 mark	-	-	-	50
20 "	-	-	-	3,850	2 marks	-	-	-	16
25 "	-	-	-	2,000	2 " double	-	-	-	8
30 "	-	-	-	2,000	2 " inverted	-	-	-	8

\* Denotes exact number issued.

It is stated that these stamps were first placed on sale at the Lome Post Office on September 18th, 1914, at the uniform rate of 1d. each, irrespective of their nominal face values, but were withdrawn after only four hours in response to telegraphic instructions received from the Gold Coast. The following circumstantial account of this ephemeral issue is given by a writer in the *Postage Stamp*: "A small incident at the outset," he remarks, "caused a curious confusion in the use of these stamps, and their sale was temporarily stopped within a few hours of the original issue. The chief official in charge of the postal arrangements visited the commanding officer on a vessel lying off Lome, to get official sanction for the issue, and by accident the chief official in question was carried on to Lagos, involving a delay of a week before he could return to his post at Lome. During about four hours, the interval during which the stamps were on sale, on September 17th (or 18th?) the issue was made regardless of the difference in the denominations of the stamps."

The regular public issue of the stamps of the first printing (technically known as the "Wide Setting")

actually took place during the first fortnight in October, 1914, on or about the 12th of that month.

Shortly after the appearance of these stamps it was deemed expedient, in view of the shortage of the 10 pfg. value, which as the equivalent of 1d. was in the most common demand, to appropriate the 5 pfg. stamp to meet this rate, and as a natural corollary to cause the 3 pfg. to represent  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This necessitated the imposing of their respective new values upon the stamps in question, which was accordingly added in words beneath the original overprint, at a second operation.

Apparently the "Half Penny" on 3 pfg. stamp was the first to be surcharged, and the word "One" afterwards substituted for "Half" to produce the 1d. on 5 pfg. The only notable varieties found in this value surcharge consist of a small "y" in "Penny", occurring on fourteen stamps in each sheet, and a wide space between "n n" of "Penny", which existed twice only on some sheets. In consequence of the value surcharge being added at a separate printing, its position in relation to the original overprint is subject to a variation, from 1mm. to 3mm. in the distance between "Occupation" and the value.

Approximately eight hundred copies of the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. were additionally surcharged "Half Penny" and "One Penny", and issued on or about October 18th, 1914.

As might be expected, the process of adding the British value on the two lowest denominations of the Togoland provisionals proved too clumsy and laborious to be long continued. So soon therefore as the remainder stock of these values in the "Wide" setting had been worked-off in this manner, the type was closed up, reducing the space between the lines from 3mm. to 2mm., and the value in "pence" added beneath, so as to enable both overprint and surcharge to be carried out at one impression, and thus overcome the difficulty of accurate centring in the case of the value surcharge.

In the re-arrangement of the type for this "narrow" setting, a notable error was evolved through the accidental dropping out of the final "o" in "Togo"; the seventh in the fourth row or No. 37 in each block of fifty. It would

L. 215.

Govt. House, Lome,

7.1.1915.

" Postmaster, Lome,

I am directed to inform you that a further supply of stamps has been found by the French Authorities at Sansane-Mangu, according to letters No. 590 and 594, dated 26th Dec., 1914, Comdt. Forces Francaises Petit Popo. They have been surcharged as stated below : —

Stamp.	Total Nos. found.	Surcharged Franco- Anglaise.	Surcharged Anglo- francaise.
5M.	3	3	-
3M.	2	2	-
2M.	7	7	-
1M.	1	1	-
50pfs.	38	19	19
40pfs.	36	36	-
30pfs.	37	37	-
25pfs.	39	39	-
20pfs.	463	263	200
10pfs.	1,909	908	1,001
5pfs.	1,883	1,000	883
3pfs.	111	61	50

Surcharged English stamps herewith.

Captain,

S.O.F.F. "

seem that the error "TOG" escaped notice until the 20 pfg. and 25 pfg. values were reached, but was detected and corrected after only a few sheets of these denominations had been run-off, so that it is extremely scarce on either of those stamps.

The "narrow" overprint, set-up in blocks of 50 (5 rows of 10) was applied as before to complete sheets composed of 100 stamps each, at two impressions, the last line indicating the value being removed after the requisite number of 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. had been surcharged "Half Penny" and "One Penny" respectively: and the remaining type (without the value) was used for overprinting the balance of the series.

Apparently the "Half Penny" stamps were struck off first, as in the case of the "Wide" setting. Most sheets of the "One Penny" show the "n n" of the second word widely spaced on the first stamp in the bottom row—No. 41 in each block. The variety with small thin "y" in "Penny" also re-occurs, together with three lesser varieties, viz. "TOGO" narrow (No. 8 in the block); "T" and "o" of "TOGO" widely spaced (Nos. 10 and 49); and broken "e" in "French" (No. 23 as before). The narrow "O" in "Occupation" is likewise found in the same proportion in the "Narrow" as in the "Wide" setting.

A scarce and interesting variety in this series is afforded by a sheet of the 20 pfg. stamps, which, having been overprinted on the upper half from the first "Wide" setting of the type and not completed, subsequently received its second impression from the "Narrow" setting, thus providing the vertical pairs of "Wide" and "Narrow" settings *se tenant*.

A few isolated copies of the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. are believed to have received the "Narrow" overprint without the value line at the foot, and it seems probable that these may have served as trial impressions for the overprint on the other denominations.

Stamps overprinted from the second or "Narrow" setting of the inscription "Togo — Anglo-French Occupation" were placed on sale "during the latter half

of October," 1914, the approximate numbers included in the printing being as under :—

3 pfg.	-	-	-	?	25 pfg.	-	-	-	2,850
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pfg.	-	-	-	5,850	Do. TOG error	-	-	-	8
Do. TOG error	-	-	-	117	30 pfg.	-	-	-	4,850
Do. small "y"	-	-	-	819	40 "	-	-	-	100
5 pfg.	-	-	-	?	50 "	-	-	-	12
1d. on 5 pfg.	-	-	-	26,850	80 "	-	-	-	100
Do. TOG error	-	-	-	537	1 mark	-	-	-	50
Do. small "y"	-	-	-	3,759	2 marks	-	-	-	16
10 pfg.	-	-	-	?	3 "	-	-	-	2
20 "	-	-	-	4,000	5 "	-	-	-	2
Do. TOG error	-	-	-	30					

A second, but considerably smaller find (than that originally made at Kamina) of ex-German Togo postage stamps, took place about the end of 1914, at Sansanne Mangu in the French sphere of administration. As there was no printing press available in this part of the territory the entire stock was despatched to the British Headquarters at Lome, with a request that they might be overprinted for provisional use under the Condominium as heretofore. Accordingly the bulk of the stamps was overprinted with the customary French inscription, but this time in *English* type; and the remainder, five values only, in English, at the Catholic Mission as before.

Owing to the shortage of type it was found necessary, in order to provide for the French overprint, to disperse half of the original setting of the English inscription, which, therefore, was applied in blocks of 25 instead of 50.

This second printing from the "Narrow" setting is distinguished by the space between the words "Anglo" and "French", which is only 1mm. as against 2mm. in the initial printing, and also by the presence of a new variety having the top of the second "o" in "TOGO" broken, so that it has the appearance of a letter "u", on the fifth stamp in the first row. The impression on the whole is somewhat heavier, due no doubt to wearing of the type.

It will be noted that the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. stamps were overprinted without the addition of a new value.

The stamps printed from the third setting of the British

overprint were issued on or about January 7th, 1915, and comprised:—

3 pfg.	-	-	50	10 pfg. TOGU	-	-	40
Do. TOGU	-	-	2	20 "	-	-	200
5 pfg.	-	-	883	Do. TOGU	-	-	8
Do. TOGU	-	-	35	50 pfg.	-	-	19
10 pfg.	-	-	1,001	Do. TOGU	-	-	1

For a time, as supplies of these overprinted provisional stamps became exhausted, recourse was had to the ordinary contemporary postage stamps of Gold Coast (Georgian series) devoid of distinguishing mark, save the local cancellation only.

On or about May 18th, 1915, however, the complete set of Gold Coast postage and revenue stamps, up to and including £1 face value, was brought into use throughout the British sphere of influence in Togoland, overprinted "Togo—Anglo-French Occupation" in three lines of large and small Roman capitals. This overprint, applied at the Government Printing Office, Accra, Gold Coast, was set up from movable type to overprint a single pane of 60 stamps (half sheet) at each operation, and contained two noteworthy varieties, in the form of a small "F" in "FRENCH" on Nos. 25, 58 and 59 in each pane, and a small "G" in "TOGO" (No. 24).

In the second printing of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 2/-, 2/6 and 5/- values occurred a third variety with a hyphen between "ANGLO" and "FRENCH" omitted, on the fifth stamp of the pane. The 57th stamp in the pane on all values in this second—a very limited—printing showed an error caused by the dropping out of the first letter of the word "OCCUPATION", which thus reads "CCUPATION". This error was, however, for the most part, removed by the postal officials before the sheets were sold to the public. Consequently this "CCUPATION" error is extremely rare on every value except the lowest. Even on this denomination it fetches about £5.

From the sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value the 33rd stamp was similarly removed, and this was afterwards found out to have been the original position of a variety in which the first two letters of "OCCUPATION" are omitted.

One pane of the 1s. stamp of this series existed with a double impression of the overprint, whilst two sheets of

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF WEST AFRICA.  
DAHOMY COLONY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We, the undersigned, President and Members of the Commission, authorised by the decision No. 909 of M. the Lieutenant Governor of Dahomey, dated October 8th, 1914, have proceeded to investigate the postal figures returned from Togo and addressed by the Governor of the Gold Coast to the Governor of Dahomey in order that they may be put up for sale in the Postal Telegraph offices situated in the portion of the German Colony recently occupied by the French.

We have proved that this consignment contained:—

Stamps of 3 pfg.	-	-	-	-	7,850
5 „	-	-	-	-	28,850
20 „	-	-	-	-	7,850
25 „	-	-	-	-	4,850
30 „	-	-	-	-	6,850
40 „	-	-	-	-	550
80 „	-	-	-	-	550

In evidence of which we have drawn up the above official announcement, according to law.

Made at Porto-Novo, on October 8th, 1914.

The President,  
(Signed) GOUFFRAN.

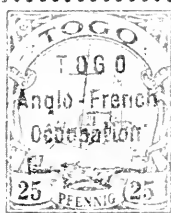
The Members,  
(Signed) REYNIER, OMER.

17,50

20,00

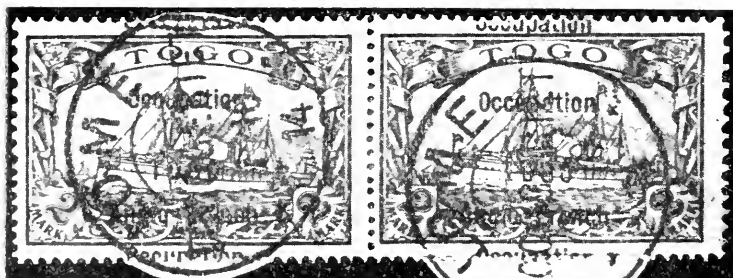
22,50

25,00



TOGO :

Block of 20, 25 pfg. "Narrow Setting" (Oct. 1914), showing "TOG" error



# RARE TOGO ERRORS.

Pair of 10 pf. "Franco-Anglaise" inverted.  
 Pair of 2 marks "Anglo-French" double.

the 1d. (240 stamps) received the overprint inverted, *including* in both instances of course all varieties normally found on these stamps. The "OCCUPATION" errors on the 1s. "double" and the 1d. inverted are unique. On the 1d. inverted one stamp was found with the word "TOGO" entirely omitted. This of course again is unique.

Minor varieties are to be found in the shape of double hyphens, thick hyphen and dot for hyphen, as well as a number of others arising out of the poor condition of the type, but these are not, generally speaking, consistent in their positions.

The outstanding varieties such as "OCCUPATION", small "F", etc., were corrected in later printings from the same type.

In the case of the 3d. value the initial overprinting was made upon the stamps on surface-tinted paper ("white-back"), but subsequently it appeared on paper coloured right through.

Twelve months later, in May, 1916, these Colonially-printed stamps were superseded by the same types similarly overprinted in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., from electrotyped plates. The London overprint is free from errors and varieties, and is made from slightly larger and heavier type, which often shows through on the backs of the stamps, and has altogether a more finished appearance than the Colonial product.

The impending incorporation of the British zone of Togoland in the Gold Coast Colony may be expected to lead to the early withdrawal of these provisional stamps from use, as in the case of the French sphere, when its philatelic no less than its political identity will be merged with that of the older Colony.

## (ii) Issues of the French Administration

That portion of the former German colony of Togoland, assigned for administrative purposes to the French authorities, lay in the Northern and Western sectors of the territory, with headquarters at Anecho or Little Popo, near the Dahomey border. Here was issued about the same time as the first British occupation series, a similar

set of provisionals, overprinted in French, "Togo—Occupation franco-anglaise", and, in the case of the two lowest values, the figures ".05" and ".10" being the equivalents in centimes of the "Halfpenny" and "One Penny" of the Anglo-French issue.

The overprint, in capitals and lower case type of a font quite distinct from that of the Lome printing, was applied at Porto-Novo, the capital of the adjacent French West African colony of Dahomey, and was set up to overprint a half-sheet of fifty stamps (5 rows of 10) at one impression.

In the case of the two stamps additionally surcharged with figures of value in centimes, there are no fewer than six distinct varieties of the ".05" and three of the ".10" due to a shortage of type at the local printing office, as well as a large number of minor varieties such as wide space between "o 5", etc., etc.

The main types of the value surcharges are:—

- .05.**  
 Type I. Tall, thin figures, "5" with short serif.  
 Type II. Figures smaller and thicker, very round "5".  
 Type III. Small, thick fancy figures, "5" with curly serif.  
 Type IV. Similar to Type I., but heavier figures.  
 Type V. Similar to Type I., but without ball at bottom of loop of "5".  
 Type VI. Similar to Type III., but slightly smaller, and "5" more open.

- .10.**  
 Type I. Tall, thin figures, narrow "O" and long serif to "I".  
 Type II. Thicker and broader figures, "O" broken at top and no serif to "I".  
 Type III. Tall thin "I" and broad "O" broken at top.

The French inscription contains varieties with narrow "o" in "occupation" and small "s" in "anglaise". A double surcharge is known in the ".10 on 5 pfgs.", whilst the same value bisected and used to make up an odd amount is listed by a continental catalogue, but so far as our information goes, this practice was never officially recognised.

The numbers of the first French Togo series are given in a document published by order of the Lieut.-Governor of Dahomey, which is reproduced on another page.

The stamps of the second or Sansanne Mangu "find" apportioned to the French administration were, as previously stated, overprinted at the same time as their British prototypes, in the press of the Catholic Mission at Lome, where the types were set up to cover a block of 25 stamps at each impression, thus necessitating the sheets being divided into four before the overprinting.

In this printing, made in January, 1915, no outstanding varieties have so far been recorded, but the word "TOGO" varies in length from  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm. on six stamps in each block to 7 mm. on the remaining 19.

An interesting and extremely rare variety of the 10 pfg. carmine, of this series, has been noted bisected vertically and used on a letter to represent half its face value, viz. 5c. The same value is also known with the overprint inverted, a single block of 25 stamps having been inadvertently inserted in the press upside down.

It will be remembered that the original French series contained no stamps of higher face value than 80 pfg., but that the British had subsequently to obtain a smaller supply of "mark" denominations. The few copies of "mark" stamps included in the Sansanne Mangu find, therefore, were all allotted to the French administration in order to equalise matters. Reference to the official figures of the 1915 issue, however, will show how extremely small were the quantities found of the high values, all of which are of the greatest rarity with the second "Franco-Anglaise" overprint.

The single copy of the 1 mark stamp of this series is the rarest of all War Stamps, its potential value, in the unlikely event of it ever coming on to the market, being in excess of £1000.

Following the exhaustion of these overprinted provisional Occupation stamps, about May, 1915, the lower values of the contemporary pictorial postage stamps of Dahomey were brought into general use in the French sphere of influence in Togoland, distinguished only by the local postmarks of Anecho, etc.

Commencing from January, 1917, however, the Dahomey postage stamps used in the French sphere of influence in

Togoland bore a distinctive imprint consisting of the words "Togo—Occupation franco-anglaise" in four lines in heavy black type, applied at the French Government Printing Establishment on the Boulevard Brune, Paris. Subsequent printings, made upon surface coated paper included the denominations 15c., 25c. and 35c., not comprised in the original series, but added to meet increased postage rates. Sheets of the 15 centimes stamps, by the way, contained a variety "OCCUPATION" for "OCCUPATION", and the 4 centimes is recorded with "double" overprint.

Early in 1919 the French portion of Togo was incorporated in the Colony of Dahomey, when the use of separate postage stamps was finally discontinued.

## II. SAMOA (New Zealand Occupation)

MEANWHILE in another quarter of the globe retribution for the German outrages in Belgium and France was being exacted by British naval and military forces operating in consort. On August 29th, 1914, a combined naval and military expeditionary force, organized by the Government of New Zealand at the request of the Imperial authorities, dropped anchor off Apia, the chief settlement and seat of government of Samoa, the heart of the South Seas, administered by Germany under the provisions of the Samoan Convention of 1899.

Without a shot being fired, the German Governor of the Colony, Dr. Schultz, yielding to superior force, surrendered to the British, and on the following day the Union Jack was hoisted over the group, and a provisional government established in the name of His Britannic Majesty, by which all stamps, coins, etc., of the old regime were called in.

In anticipation of the outbreak of hostilities between the two Empires, the bulk of the reserve stocks of German Samoan postage stamps in the familiar key-plate design showing the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" under full steam, had been dispatched to the care of the German Consulate in a neutral port some weeks previous. Such quantities as remained on hand, however, were conveyed by the N.Z. military authorities to the printing office of the local gazette, the *Samoaianische Zeitung*, where they

were converted (under Government control) by means of an overprint consisting of the British Royal Cypher, "G.R.I.", and a new value in English currency, into a temporary issue under the new regime. Pending the preparation of these provisionals, an official notice regarding postal matters was issued on August 29th, as under:—

"The German stamps in mark and pfennig values are from this date out of issue. Letters with the remark "No stamps available" are accepted until the issue of intermediate stamps."

A trial sheet of the 1d. on the 10 pfg. stamp was run off at the printing office, but was rejected owing to the type used being too small a font, and was destroyed without being placed on issue.

The type finally adopted had, through a shortage of characters to be set up to overprint a single vertical row of ten stamps only at one impression, with the result that the work had to be carried out by the laborious and lengthy process of running every complete sheet of 100 stamps ten times through the press. Nevertheless, the overprinted stamps were ready for issue to the public on September 3rd, 1914, the total quantity surcharged amounting to about £830 face value. Only intact sheets are said to have been utilised for overprinting, all single and odd stamps being officially destroyed. In all, there were two printings of the pence values and three of the shilling denominations of the Samoan occupation stamps.

The following statistics of the printings are given on the authority of a local collector, Mr. Klehn, to whom, indeed, we are indebted for most of the information respecting this particular issue:—

Value.	1st Printing.	2nd Printing.	3rd Printing.	Total.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pfg.	16,000	700	Nil	16,700
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " 5 "	14,000	700	"	14,700
1d. " 10 "	5,900	1,100	"	7,000
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " 20 "	18,000	1,700	"	19,700
3d. " 25 "	2,000	1,800	"	3,800
4d. " 30 "	1,000	600	"	1,600
5d. " 40 "	1,000	400	"	1,400
6d. " 50 "	6,000	Nil	"	6,000
9d. " 80 "	1,000	700	"	1,700
1s. " 1 mark	160	20	15	195
2s. " 2 marks	100	20	6	126
3s. " 3 "	400	40	18	458
5s. " 5 "	400	120	14	534

By reason of the primitive method of production, it is not surprising that several varieties, both major and minor, should have occurred in the overprinting of the stamps, of which perhaps the most notable is the "Shillings" for "Shilling" on the 1 shilling on 1 mark, found on all stamps of the first printing, but subsequently corrected. Thus it happens that the stamp with the normal overprint is actually scarcer than the error! Evidently the same setting of type had been employed for the 2s., 3s. and 5s., with merely the alteration of the numeral, and the discrepancy was not at first observed.

An error, said to be unique, has recently been discovered in the form of the "2 Shillings" surcharge on the 3 marks stamps.

On one sheet of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20 pfg., first printing, a single vertical row of ten stamps received the overprint inverted. This was caused by the operator knocking off after the fourth row of stamps had been surcharged, and, on resuming work, inadvertently inserting the sheet in the press upside-down. Double impressions of the overprint are found on both the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5 pfg., 1d. on 10 pfg., 2d. on 20 pfg., 3d. on 25 pfg., and 6d. on 50 pfg.; in the former instance on the ninth row of a sheet, and in the latter on the eighth row, which, owing to an unsatisfactory impression, was run through the press again. The 3s. on 3 marks is also known doubly surcharged.

The 6d. on 50 pfg. also shows a variety with an inverted figure "9" (6) in place of the "6" owing to a shortage of type, and exists on all stamps in the ninth row of every sheet of this value.

In the tenth row of the "G.R.I." overprint occurred a variety having a comma instead of a full stop after the final letter. This error, however, was early noted by the Provost-Marshal, under whose supervision the stamps were issued, when all sheets remaining on hand containing it were recalled and destroyed. Consequently 40 copies only of the following stamps showing this error found their way into circulation:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pfg.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5 pfg.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 20 pfg., and 3d. on 25 pfg.

A variety of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pfg., with the fraction-bar

omitted, occurred in the sixth row of each sheet; and one on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5 pfg. with a double fraction-bar formed of two small hyphens placed close together, in order to correct the "no fraction-bar" variety.

One sheet of the 3d. on 25 pfg. is said to have been issued on white instead of buff paper—the only one sent out to the island in this condition. The 3 pfg. is known overprinted "G.R.I." only (with value omitted), and the 6d. on 50 pfg. bisected and used for 3d. owing to a shortage of the latter value caused by one man buying up all sheets of 30 pfg. surcharged.

Considerable local speculation took place in these provisional stamps, and exorbitant prices were asked for sets when they first came on the market. Prices have now settled down, and catalogue-quotations constitute a very fair guide to the actual market-value of the stamps. A number of sets are also alleged to have been presented to various officials connected with the expedition, including sixty sheets to the Admiral of the Australian squadron, on the flagship "Australia," to be divided between the officers of the fleet.

Nevertheless, these "G.R.I." provisionals served apparently to meet the legitimate postal requirements of the colony, until the receipt on September 29th of a series of six contemporary postage stamps of the Dominion of New Zealand, overprinted "SAMOA", for local use, at the Government Printing Office, Wellington, N.Z.

Subsequently, three high values, of the New Zealand "Stamp Duty" series, 5s., 10s. and £1, were added to the Samoan set, about November, 1914; followed by the 2s. in February, 1918, and 2s. 6d. in June of that year.

Stamps of the Georgian series of New Zealand (1915) overprinted "SAMOA" as before replaced, during the course of 1916-1918, those bearing the portrait of the late King Edward VII. They are found with various perforations, some of which are comparatively scarce.

It is understood that these overprinted stamps have now been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by the latest New Zealand postage types without distinguishing imprint.

### III. NEW BRITAIN

"NEW BRITAIN" was the title conferred by the Australian Commonwealth authorities upon the former German territories on the mainland of New Guinea and the adjacent islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, which were occupied on September 11th, 1914, by a combined naval and military expedition, and, after some severe fighting, transferred to the temporary administration of the Australian Government. The name is that of one of the chief islands of the Bismarck group, on which stands Herbertshohe, the former capital settlement.

At Herbertshohe, the entire stock of postage stamps appears to have been destroyed by the German Colonial officials on the advent of the British expedition, and it was not until the seizure of Rabaul, the new administrative headquarters of German New Guinea across the bay, that a small supply was accidentally discovered hidden away amongst the personal effects of the ex-German postmaster. These were promptly commandeered by the provisional government, to serve as a temporary issue for the use of members of the naval and military forces. They were of the usual German Colonial type of 1900 inscribed "Deutsch Neu Guinea".

On October 15th the following announcement was published in the local gazette:—

#### POSTAGE STAMPS.

The postage stamps of the late German administration seized at the Post Office, Rabaul, after British military occupation, have been endorsed with the Royal initials "G.R.I.", and their respective values altered as found necessary. In future all letters posted from the garrisons of Rabaul and Herbertshohe will require, before being accepted for transmission by mail, to have affixed to same the necessary stamps, which may be obtained on application to the postmaster at each of these places.

For the purpose of overprinting these stamps a temporary printing office was set up in the Mission school-room, where a small handpress was installed. As in Samoa, the local shortage of type was overcome by setting up a single (this time horizontal) row of ten overprints so that each complete sheet of 100 stamps had to be inserted ten times in the press before it was completely

overprinted. The value surcharge was altered so soon as the available supply of each denomination had been impressed with the overprint, the space between the Royal cypher and the figures of value measuring in the first printing 6mm. The letters "G.R.I.", however, remained unchanged.

These provisional occupation stamps of the Australian administration were first placed on sale on October 17th, 1914, and so great was the demand for them as souvenirs by members of the expeditionary force, that it was soon found necessary to restrict the sale to not more than 10s. worth of any one value per man.

A further find of old German New Guinea postage stamps at Kawieng later in the year enabled a second printing of the "G.R.I." series to be made, distinguished by the fact that the letters and figures are now only 5mm. apart. It is in this second printing that most of the well-known varieties of the New Britain provisionals occur. Other printings are believed to have been made from time to time to a total face value of £505. The following are the approximate quantities of each value comprised in all printings, on authority of the first Postmaster of New Britain, Sergt. G. W. Moore, under whose control the initial issue took place:—

1d. on 3 pfg.	-	-	1,280	4d. on 40 pfg.	-	-	737
1d. on 5 pfg.	-	-	4,558	5d. on 50 pfg.	-	-	282
2d. on 10 pfg.	-	-	5,290	8d. on 80 pfg.	-	-	328
2d. on 20 pfg.	-	-	5,397	1s. on 1 mark	-	-	63
2½d. on 10 pfg.	-	-	1,675	2s. on 2 marks	-	-	57
2½d. on 20 pfg.	-	-	1,445	3s. on 3 marks	-	-	48
3d. on 25 pfg.	-	-	309	5s. on 5 marks	-	-	35
3d. on 30 pfg.	-	-	347				

Of the highest two values, it seems doubtful if any copies were actually on sale to the public, but they were included in complimentary sets presented to H.M. the King, various high officials of the Australian Government, Museums, etc.

There are a number of prominent errors and varieties of the overprint, as well as innumerable minor varieties, some of which are interesting in so far as they help to determine the arrangement of the different settings.

*1st Setting.*

In the first setting the most notable varieties are represented by:—

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| (1) Large stop after "R".    | (5) Serif missing on top left-hand side of "I". |
| (2) "R.I." close together.   | (8) No serif to top of "G".                     |
| (3) No serif to tail of "G". |   |

whilst the ten main types of the second setting are thus differentiated by Mr. P. L. Pemberton, writing in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for December, 1915:

*2nd Setting.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Tail of "R" ends in short blunt curl. Stops after "G" and "I" small.           | 6. $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Curve of the upper part of "R" broken. Middle stop is largest. |
| 2. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. "I" too close to "R" and leans inward slightly. Stops after "G" and "R" small. | 7. 10mm. Tail of "R" ends in small blunt curl. Stop after "G" small.                  |
| 3. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Beard of "G" broken. All stops large.   | 8. $10\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Serif of the upper curve of "G" broken. All stops large.       |
| 4. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Stops after "G" small.   | 9. $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Nothing distinctive. All stops large.                          |
| 5. 10mm. Defective "I" resembling an inverted "r". Very small stops after "R" and "I".               | 10. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Nothing distinctive. All stops large.                         |

The numbers are from left to right in horizontal row, and the measurements are taken from the back of the "G" to the inside of the centre of the "I".

The 2d. on 10 pfg. in the first setting is known with a double impression of the letters "G.R.", and value, and the 8d. on 80 pfg. and 5s. value without the full stop after "I".

In the second setting a number of outstanding errors and varieties occurred, notably "double" surcharges of the 1d. on 3 pfg., 1d. on 5 pfg., 2d. on 10 pfg., 3d. on 30 pfg., 4d. on 40 pfg., 5d. on 50 pfg., and 8d. on 80 pfg. The latter is also known with triple surcharge. An error "G.I.R." occurred on the 3d. on 25 pfg., as well as on the 10 pfg., inadvertently surcharged from the same setting. Both the 10 pfg. and 30 pfg. were erroneously surcharged from the type of the 1d. value. Inverted "d's" are found on the 1d. on 5 pfg., and 3d. on 30 pfg., and an inverted "R" on the 2d. on 20 pfg. Varieties with

figure of value omitted exist on the 3 pfg. and 50 pfg., and with small "I" on the 1d. on 5 pfg. Double and inverted surcharges have been recorded on the 2d. on 10 pfg., 2d. on 20 pfg., 3d. on 30 pfg., 5d. on 50 pfg., and 8d. on 80 pfg.

During a temporary shortage of 1d. stamps in New Britain, about May, 1915, pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from Melbourne, authority was given for £5 worth of the 2d. "G.R.I." (Marshall Islands series) to be additionally surcharged "1" and sold provisionally for the smaller amount, to meet immediate requirements in respect of the penny postage rate. The stamps so treated were composed partly of the 2d. on 10 pfg., and partly of the 2d. on 20 pfg. denomination.

Part of a small find of 3, 5, 10 and 20 pfg. stamps of the German administration, unearthed in February or March, 1915, was reserved for official use, the two lowest values receiving the usual overprint reading "G.R.I.—1d.", with the addition of the letters "O.S." at the top (signifying "On Service"), for use on departmental correspondence. To admit of the inclusion of the extra line the type was closed up, reducing the space between the initials "G.R.I." and the value to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The 10 pfg. and 20 pfg. stamps included in this "find" were surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ d." from both the first and the second settings of the "G.R.I." overprint.

In January, 1915, a number of the adhesive Registration labels of the former German postal administration were surcharged "G.R.I.—3d." at Rabaul in two lines in black and employed provisionally in the prepayment of postage upon Registered letters. They bore the names of the following post offices in German New Guinea:—Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Friedrich Wilhelmshaven, Kieta, Kawieng and Manus. A variety with no stop after "I" exists on the Rabaul label.

### (ii) Marshall Islands Series

A contingent of the Australian Expeditionary Force dispatched to take over, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the island of Nauru in the Marshall Group

(which had been seized by a Japanese naval detachment), at the request of the Imperial authorities, brought with them on the return journey to Rabaul, the stock of ex-German Colonial postage stamps, inscribed "Marshall Inseln", found in the post office there, of a total face value amounting to about £290. These were adapted for use under the new regime by overprinting them from the second setting of the "G.R.I." and value, and, since the necessity for postage stamps in the island of their origin was small, were issued and used in New Britain itself concurrently with those of German New Guinea.

In the 1d. on 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. stamps, two very distinct types of numerals were employed, the first (a) with a slanting serif to the figure "1", and the second (b) with a flat-topped "1".

In explanation of the existence of certain Marshall Island stamps overprinted from the first setting, it is stated that a large number of odd stamps were found in New Britain, amongst them being a few values of the Marshall Islands series. These were mounted on sheets of paper in strips of ten before overprinting, no account being taken of the inscriptions, Marshall and New Guinea stamps being included in the same strip.

The following represent the total numbers of each denomination of Marshall Islands postage stamps overprinted "G.R.I." and surcharged with new values in English currency at Rabaul (New Britain), and issued on December 16th, 1914:—

1d. on 3 pfg.	-	-	2,600	5d. on 50 pfg.	-	-	525
1d. on 5 „	-	-	1,200	8d. on 80 „	-	-	406
2d. on 10 „	-	-	12,800	1s. on 1 mark	-	-	85
2d. on 20 „	-	-	10,000	2s. on 2 marks	-	-	200
3d. on 25 „	-	-	200	3s. on 3 „	-	-	45
3d. on 30 „	-	-	203	5s. on 5 „	-	-	30
4d. on 40 „	-	-	1,020				

Varieties with no stop after "d" in the value exist on the 1d. on 5 pfg., 2d. on 20 pfg., 3d. on 25 pfg., 3d. on 30 pfg. and 4d. on 40 pfg.; double surcharges on the 3d. on 25 pfg., 1s. on 1 mark, 2s. on 2 marks, and 3s. on 3 marks; and double and inverted surcharges on the 3d. on 25 pfg., and 5s. on 5 marks. The 5d. on 50 pfg. is known

with "d" omitted for the value surcharge, the 1s. on 1 mark and 3s. on 3 marks without stop after "I", and the 2s. on 2 marks with large "S" after "2".

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The locally overprinted stamps of the old German Colonial Government of both New Guinea and Marshall Islands series were gradually replaced during the early part of 1915 by the contemporary postage stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, ordinary and punctured "O.S.", and by the same stamps overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands" (q.v.).

#### IV. N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS

ONE of the earliest matters to engage the attention of the Australian Government in connection with the ex-German territories in the Pacific, temporarily entrusted to its care by the British Crown, was the provision of distinctive postage stamps in place of those of the former regime overprinted "G.R.I.".

When, therefore, the permanent military administrator of New Britain and its island dependencies (Col. Pethbridge) left Sydney to take up his duties in November, 1914, he took with him a supply of the contemporary 1d. (King George) and 2½d. (Kangaroo) stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, imprinted on the face with the inscription "N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS" in three lines, for local postal use. These stamps were employed throughout the territories in military occupation, including for a time the island of Nauru, afterwards transferred to Imperial control.

The stamps having been requisitioned for at very short notice, the work of overprinting the initial supply was somewhat hastily carried out. In order to expedite the work, the post office sheets consisting of 120 stamps each were split up into four blocks of 30, with the marginal paper (or selvage) left intact on two sides of each block, and the overprint applied to these small "panes" instead of to entire sheets.

A vertical row of five overprints was set up in 8-point Brevier De Vinne capitals, from which an impression was taken in wax, and from this mould six electrotypes were

	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3d.	4d.	5d.
1. November 24, 1914,	...	10,080	...	8,160	...	...	...
2. March 15, 1915, ...	48,000	24,000	12,000	14,400	8,040	6,000	4,800
3. June 1, " ...	...	12,000	4,800	...	...	...	...
4. October 8, " ...	7,200	12,000	12,000	14,400	24,000	30,000	...
5. November 26, " ...	...	48,000	...	...	...	...	...
6. December 17, " ...	...	12,000	6,000	...	8,400	6,000	...
7. March 3, 1916, ...	20,040	...	15,000	...	...	...	29,880
8. July 6, " ...	24,000	42,000	1,200	...	...	...	...
9. August 18, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, ...	99,240	160,000	45,000	42,960	40,440	42,000	34,680
	6d.	9d.	1/-	2/-	5/-	10/-	20/-
1. November 24, 1914,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. March 15, 1915, ...	4,080	2,760	2,040	...	...	...	...
3. June 1, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. October 8, " ...	28,200	26,760	30,000	...	...	...	...
5. November 26, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. December 17, " ...	4,080	5,400	6,000	3,000	1,680	840	480
7. March 3, 1916, ...	...	...	3,000	...	1,925	600	720
8. July 6, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. August 18, " ...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000	5,040	5,040
TOTALS, ...	36,360	34,920	41,040	9,000	9,600	6,480	6,240

cast in turn, to make up the overprint plates. The type utilised for this work is characterised by a number of slight variations in the form of the capital letters, more especially in the "s", of which, in the original setting of the word "ISLANDS", no fewer than three distinct varieties occurred, denoted as under:—

Var. 1—Both curves in "S" uniform.

Var. 2—First "S" upper curve narrow, lower curve wide. Second "S" both curves uniform.

Var. 3—Both letters "S", upper curve narrow, and lower curve wide.

Some five months later, about March, 1915, a second overprinting of "N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS" stamps was made, this time comprising all values of current Commonwealth postage stamps up to and including 1s. from a new setting of the type. Thenceforward quarterly supplies of N.W. Pacific Islands stamps appear to have been struck off at the Federal Printing Office, Melbourne, and advanced specialists differentiate five "settings" of the overprint, the latest of which has the letters "S" uniform throughout. Additional high values up to and including £1 form part of a printing made on December 17th, 1915, and issued at Rabaul about January, 1916.

Three types of Crown A watermark are found in the different printings of N.W. Pacific Islands stamps, as in those of the contemporary Commonwealth issues. The first consists of a tall narrow "A" surmounted by a small Crown; the second of a short broad "A" beneath a full rounded Crown; and the third of a tall thin "A" in conjunction with a correct Tudor Crown. The provisional printings of the Kangaroo types on Georgian watermarked paper were likewise overprinted for use in the N.W. Pacific Islands.

Two provisional stamps locally surcharged at Rabaul in May, 1918, are stated to have owed their origin to a delay in the arrival of an overdue consignment of the regular 1d. stamp from Australia. Three thousand copies each of the 5d. and 1s. stamps already overprinted "N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS" were surcharged by the local military authorities "One Penny" in black six-point Ballarat Roman type, and were supplied solely to the troops of the Rabaul garrison in quantities of not more than 60 to each applicant.

### V. MARSHALL ISLANDS (Japanese Occupation)

No special postage stamp issue was made for the islands of this former German colony under Japanese military occupation, the stocks of German colonial postage stamps seized in the local post offices being (as has been shown) handed over to the Australian authorities for use in New Britain. A few sets of the "Marshall Inseln" series, however, appear to have been distributed as souvenirs by the Japanese Paymaster in charge of the postal arrangements, who, to prevent their being used postally, impressed each specimen with his monogram seal, in the form of two or more syllabic characters in an oval, in red. Such stamps, although duly chronicled in the philatelic press at the time of their appearance, were devoid of any postal validity. Under the Japanese administration postage upon all letters was prepaid in cash; in acknowledgment of which the covers were impressed with a "frank", consisting of three Japanese characters in an upright oblong frame. The Marshall Islands stamps existing with the imprint of the Japanese seal in red comprise the values 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 80 pfennigs.

#### Caroline and Marianne Islands

Lest any attempt should be made in the future to foist upon the stamp collecting public alleged war provisionals of whatever description, purporting to emanate from these groups of islands, it seems desirable to place on record the fact that the whole of the supplies of ex-German Colonial postage stamps, which came into the possession of the Japanese naval authorities at Ponape and Yap, their respective capitals, were officially destroyed.

### VI. KIAUCHAU

THE same remarks apply to the obsolete stamps of the great German fortress in the Far East. An American journalist, Mr. Jefferson Jones, in his book on "The Fall of Tsingtau: with a Study of Japan's Ambitions in China", refers to the general destruction of military and public stores immediately prior to the surrender of the city to the Japanese General Kamio, and proceeds:—

**TOGO**  
**Anglo-French**  
**Occupation**

1st "Narrow Setting," Oct., 1914.

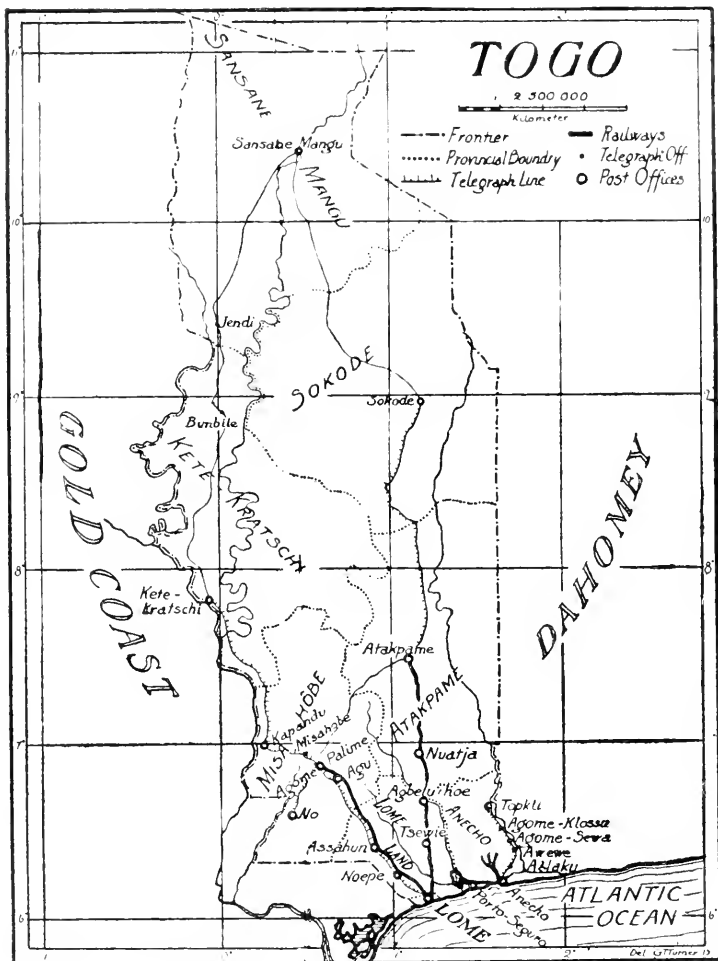
**TOGO**  
**Anglo - French**  
**Occupation**

2nd "Narrow Setting," Jan., 1915.

10 10 10

05 05 05 05 05

*Petit-Popo* Surcharges, October, 1914.



Map of Togoland under German administration, shewing location of  
post and telegraph offices.

“ This desire to keep trophies of war from the hands of the enemy was not confined alone to guns. From the various post-offices German officials gathered the colony's issue of postage stamps, and all were burned.”

## VII. NAURU (British Occupation)

FROM the former German post office of Nauru, “ Pleasant Island ” in the Marshall Group, emanated the bulk of the “ Marshall Insein ” postage stamps sent down to Rabaul to be overprinted “ G.R.I. ”, on its occupation by the Australian forces in November, 1914. Later stamps of the Australian “ N.W. Pacific Islands ” series were in use there until about October, 1915, when, following the transfer of the administration to the Colonial Office, British postage stamps overprinted “ NAURU ” were substituted. The first values to appear were those of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2/6, 5/- and 10/- in the Georgian types of Great Britain, 1911-13, with the addition of the Island name, in the form of an overprint applied in London by the Stamping Dept. of the Board of Inland Revenue, in sans-serif capitals on the low values, and in Roman type on the three highest denominations, in October, 1915. Additional values were added in December of the same year, viz. 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1/-.

Nauru is the site of an extensive nitrate industry, which supports a small white colony, and also an important “ wireless station ” — to which it owes its strategic importance.

The official quantities of the first consignment of overprinted “ NAURU ” postage stamps were as under:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	-	-	3,600	2 6	-	-	-	-	60
1d.	-	-	-	-	3,600	5/-	-	-	-	-	120
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-	-	-	-	1,120	10/-	-	-	-	-	60

In consequence of the small numbers comprised in the initial printing, these stamps were not, in the first instance, sold at the Nauru post offices in unused condition, but were affixed by the postal officials themselves, to letters handed in at the post office, upon which charges had been prepaid in cash. After a time, however, they were placed on public sale in the usual course.

Subsequent printings are distinguished by pronounced varieties of shade and colouring, particularly in the case of the recess-printed high values. The initial supply of high value stamps belonged to the early printings made by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton in July, 1913, but later varieties issued down to the summer of 1919 were the work of the De La Rue firm.

No errors or varieties of primary importance have so far been brought to light in the "NAURU" overprint, but there are one or two minor varieties consisting of broken or damaged letters, notably a short first vertical stroke of the "N" on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and a defective "R" on the 2d., reading "NAUPU". The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value is likewise known with a second albino (or uninked) impression of the overprint.

### VIII. CAMEROONS (Anglo-French Occupation)

ALTHOUGH combined military operations were commenced by French and British expeditions in the very early stages of the Great War, the local resistance encountered was so stubborn, that it was not until February, 1916, that this German West African Colony was finally surrendered to the Allies.

By midsummer, 1915, however, a sufficiently large area of territory was in the occupation of the British forces for the need of postage stamps to make itself manifest. Up to that time all correspondence emanating in the British sphere of influence had been of a purely official character, and accordingly passed free, under frank, without recourse to adhesive stamps.

Covers are known, posted at this period, impressed with the old German date stamp of "DUALA-KAMERUN", and bearing the superscription "No stamps available."

No stocks of German Colonial postage stamps were unearthed here, as in Togo, Samoa, and New Britain; but it chanced that a large consignment of all values, addressed to the Chief Postmaster of Duala on the eve of war, was found on board the German West African liner, *Professor Hoermann*, which had been brought into Freetown, Sierra

Leone, as a prize. When, therefore, postage stamps were required for use under the British Administration in the Cameroons, these ex-German "KAMERUN" stamps were converted into a provisional occupation issue by means of the initials "C.E.F." signifying "Cameroons Expeditionary Force", and new values in British currency superimposed on them at the Government Printing Office, Sierra Leone, in March, 1915. The total face value of the stamps thus overprinted was 72,080 marks, the pfennig values being in sheets of 100, and the mark denominations in small sheets of 20.

The quantities of each value to receive this overprint were as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3 pfg.	-	-	20,000	6d. on 50 pfg.	-	-	10,000
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5 „	-	-	100,000	8d. on 80 „	-	-	10,000
1d. on 10 „	-	-	100,000	1s. on 1 mark	-	-	1,900
2d. on 20 „	-	-	59,900	2s. on 2 marks	-	-	1,900
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 25 „	-	-	9,990	3s. on 3 „	-	-	1,880
3d. on 30 „	-	-	10,000	5s. on 5 „	-	-	1,900
4d. on 40 „	-	-	10,000				

The overprints on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were set up to cover a complete sheet of 100 stamps at one impression, whilst the remaining values up to and including 8d. were from a setting of 50 subjects, except for the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., which appeared to have been overprinted from a single row of 10 vertical surcharges.

Two sheets of the 1d. on 10 pfgs. are known overprinted in error, in black instead of blue. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5 pfgs.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 25 pfgs., and 3s. on 3 marks are all known with double impressions of the overprint. Another notable variety is an inverted "S", which occurs consistently on the twelfth stamp in each sheet of 20, in the four Shilling denominations.

Minor varieties are noted in the form of damaged letters and figures, dropped stops and misplaced fraction bars, but, although assisting in the reconstruction of the settings, they are of importance only to the advanced specialist.

Nigerian postage stamps of the contemporary Georgian series appear to have been in concurrent use with the above-named series, specimens of the 1d. value being known postmarked at Duala in July, 1915.

ROUTINE ORDER No. 259.

By Brigadier-General C. M. Dobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.,  
Commanding the Allied Forces.

General Headquarters,  
DUALA.

1st June, 1915.

# I. GENERAL STAFF.

Nil.

A. J. Turner, Lt.-Col.,  
General Staff.

# II. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

## 1. Postage Stamps.

(a) On and after 21st June, 1915, all letters and parcels—except those sent by members of the Expeditionary Force—must be prepaid by cash, stamps to which amount will be affixed by a member of the postal staff. The public are requested to see that such stamps are duly affixed before leaving the counter.

(N.B.—The term “members of the Expeditionary Force” includes all persons who are serving with and being paid out of the funds of the Expeditionary Force.)

(b) A limited number of surcharged German postage stamps will be on sale at the Post Office, Duala, on and after the above-mentioned date.

(c) Rates on letters, etc., will be the same as those now existing between French and British West African Colonies and their respective home countries.

(d) Members of the force as defined in paragraph (a) may continue to post their letters without stamps, but such letters must be *clearly* franked by their Commanding Officers or Heads of Departments, otherwise the usual tax will be collected at their destination. This only applies to letters forwarded outside the Cameroons.

(e) As it is possible that the public may wish to buy sets of these stamps, apart from those for purely postal purposes, it is notified that a set complete costs 13s. 3½d. (thirteen shillings three and a half pence). No individual will be permitted to purchase more than five pounds worth in all.

Applications for sets as mentioned above must be made and signed by the applicant to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, DUALA, before 19th June, 1915, at 6 p.m.

Applications from any person not having been a resident in the Cameroons during the Expedition will not be entertained.

In the case of members of the Force, rank and unit must be given.

(f) No stamps will be sold at the Post Office before 21st June, 1915, and all must be paid for in cash at the Post Office counter.

Applicants requiring stamps who have previously forwarded requisitions to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs will produce a carbon copy of the original requisition on application at the Post Office for stamps.

These applicants who are unable to apply at the Post Office in person will authorise in writing some responsible person to submit their requisition for them.

For the purpose of this order postal orders and cheques will not be considered as cash.

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(ii) French Administration

Towards the end of 1915 the majority of the British troops were withdrawn from the Cameroons, and administrative authority was transferred to the French.

Postage stamps of the adjacent French Colony of Gaboon were accordingly introduced about November, 1916, bearing an overprint in three lines which reads

Corps Expeditionnaire  
Franco-Anglais  
CAMEROUN.

This overprint is said to have been applied by Missionaries at Libreville, the chief settlement of the French Congo, the type used being extremely old and defective. It was set up to cover a block of 25 stamps at each impression, and there were at least five settings, each characterised by different minor varieties.

One of the most prominent varieties of this overprint is a Greek "D" in place of the "A" in Anglais, and is found throughout one printing on the fifth stamp in each block. Of greater rarity, however, is the inverted "S" in "Anglais", of which not more than forty complete sets are believed to exist. The 40 centimes value is known with the centre line "Franco-Anglais" omitted from the overprint, whilst an error of the 10 centimes has "e" for "o" in "Expeditionnaire". This stamp, by the way, belonged to the series inscribed "Congo Francaise Gabon", instead of "Afrique Equatoriale" as in the case of the remaining values, owing to a temporary shortage of the latter. Other minor varieties are found in the different spacings of the words of the overprint, and in certain defects in the type.

The stamps thus inscribed were not on sale to the public, but were affixed at the post office to letters presented by members of the Expeditionary Force only.

Rumour has it that a small supply of Dahomey postage stamps was originally overprinted for use by the French military authorities in the Cameroons, but was withheld from circulation and finally destroyed in favour of those of Gaboon, which were substituted at the last moment.

The numbers overprinted of each value of this series were as under :—

1c.	-	-	-	-	3,000	35c.	-	-	-	-	6,000
2c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	40c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
4c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	45c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
5c.	-	-	-	-	10,000	50c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
10c.	-	-	-	-	30,000	75c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
20c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	1 franc	-	-	-	-	1,000
25c.	-	-	-	-	6,000	2 francs	-	-	-	-	1,000
30c.	-	-	-	-	1,000						

About January, 1916, this military issue was superseded by one for general use overprinted at Brazzaville, French Congo, with the legend

Occupation  
Francaise  
du Cameroun.

the stamps in this case being those of the French Congo and Middle Congo series. All values above 15 centimes, with the exception of 45 centimes, are known with inverted overprint, but otherwise there are no outstanding varieties.

The reason for the centre line of this overprint being irregularly spaced was that it was originally set up to include the word "Anglo-". In view, however, of the change of administration this was deleted before the actual overprinting took place.

The quantities comprised in this second series were :—

1c.	-	-	-	-	2,025	35c.	-	-	-	-	2,000
2c.	-	-	-	-	2,025	40c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
4c.	-	-	-	-	2,025	45c.	-	-	-	-	2,500
5c.	-	-	-	-	10,000	50c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
15c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	75c.	-	-	-	-	1,000
20c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	1 fr.	-	-	-	-	1,000
30c.	-	-	-	-	1,000	2 fr.	-	-	-	-	1,000

The "Congo Francaise" stamps were in sheets of 50 and had therefore to be passed twice through the press, and those of "Moyen Congo" in 25 as before.

Later in the same year (1916) a full series ranging from 1c. to 5 fr. was obtained through the colonial stamp agency in Paris overprinted with the same inscription, but in different and more regular type, upon stamps of the Middle Congo series, 1907, at the French Government Printing Establishment. During 1917 these stamps ap-

peared with the addition of a 15 centimes denomination to meet the increased postage rate, upon surface coated paper, and remained current until the summer of 1919, when it is understood they were replaced by the ordinary issues of Gaboon without distinguishing overprint. All stamps of this series are known with the varieties "small 'S' in Francaise" and "no stop after 'Francaise'." In addition, the 25c. is known with a triple impression of the overprint, and the 30c. with double overprint.

### IX. BUSHIRE (under British Occupation)

THE provisional postage stamps issued in Bushire, the metropolis of the Persian Gulf during the British Occupation, albeit the outcome of one of the minor operations of the Great War, are numbered amongst the rarest, as well as the most interesting, from a philatelic standpoint of the many allied "Occupation" issues.

It was in consequence of local disturbances arising out of Austro-German intrigues in Persia, that it was deemed expedient by H.M. Government to enter into temporary military occupation of the port of Bushire on the Persian Gulf, in order to safeguard the life and property of the European and Indian trading community there. For many years an agency of the Bombay post office had been in operation at Bushire, where resided the British Political Resident for the Gulf. At the closing of the Autumn (1915) session of the Legislative Council of India, at Simla, the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, announced that: "Our troops are now occupying Bushire (Persian Gulf), and with the consent of Persia will remain there until steps are taken by the latter to restore internal peace and order."

The British expedition entered into occupation of the town on August 8th, 1915.

All postage stamps on hand at the local Persian post office were taken over by the British authorities, by whom they were overprinted "BUSHIRE Under British Occupation," in three lines of Long Primer type, and re-issued a week later. The overprinting was done on a small printing machine, belonging to the British Residency, which was taken to the Persian post office for the purpose, and returned when the work was completed. Apparently the

type, which was old and defective, was set up to overprint a single horizontal row of ten stamps at each impression. There are believed to have been six settings, the second containing a notable variety with "I" omitted, reading "BUSH RE", and the 3rd, 4th and 5th with no stop after "Occupation" on the 9th stamp in each row.

The stamps comprising this provisional issue were principally those of the 1911-13 series of Persia, with portrait of the young Shah Ahmed Mirza; but a few of the latest Coronation type of 1915 were also included. These were in sheets of 50 in the case of the low values, and small panes of 5 for those of 1 kran and upwards. The type was therefore re-set for overprinting the whole of this series in a single row of 5 subjects only. The Coronation series was not brought into use, however, until some time in September, 1915. The two toman values being of an odd size were overprinted one stamp at a time.\*

The 1 kran of the Shah's Head series is said to exist with double overprint, in which state at least 10 copies must presumably have been issued. In the Coronation set a single pane of the 5 kran is said to have received the overprint inverted. The values, colours and quantities of the two series of Bushire provisionals were as under:—

(1) On Persian Series 1911-13.

1 chahi, orange and green	3,227	12 ch. blue and green	1,974
2 „ sepia and carm.	3,680	24 ch. green and purple	1,732
3 „ green and grey	3,061	1 kr. carmine and blue	2,320
5 „ carm. and brown	257	2 kr. claret and green	687
6 „ lake and green	4,050	3 kr. black and lilac	566
9 „ indigo-lilac & brn.	2,955	5 kr. blue and red	772
10 „ brn. and carm.	2,522	10 kr. sepia and rose	866

(2) Coronation Series, 1915.

1 chahi, deep blue & carm.	186	1 kran, black, brn. & silver	174
2 „ carm. and deep blue	18	2 „ carm., slate & silv.	189
3 „ deep green	149	3 „ sepia, dull lilac and silver	139
5 „ vermillion	22	5 „ slate, sepia & silv.	145
6 „ carmine and green	29	1 toman, black, violet and gold	170
9 „ deep violet and brn.	115	3 „ red, crimson and gold	48
10 „ brn. and deep grn.	66		
12 „ ultramarine	58		
24 „ sepia and brown	143		

\* Both settings of Bushire are treated in detail in the "West End Philatelist" for October, 1919.

The stamps appear to have been on sale at both the Indian and Persian post offices in Bushire, and since the postal tariff at the former was at the rate of 1d. per ounce, as against 2½d. at the latter, the majority passed through the Bombay agency.

On October 18th, 1915, the town and district of Bushire was restored to Persia, and the British Occupation stamps, after a currency of only eight weeks, ceased to circulate.

## X. MESOPOTAMIA, BAGHDAD, IRAQ and MOSUL

SINCE time immemorial the bulk of the trade of Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf has been in the hands of Indian merchants, and it was in the interests of these traders that agencies of the Bombay Post Office were originally established at various of the Gulf ports, including Basra and Fao, at the mouth of the Euphrates, in the latter half of the last century, and also in the capital, Baghdad, itself. The postage stamps sold by these agencies were those of the contemporary series of British India, distinguished only by the local cancellation. In October, 1914, these shared the fate of the other foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire, and were temporarily suppressed in consequence of the abrogation of the European Capitulations by the Sublime Porte.

The field post offices attached to the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force despatched from India towards the end of 1914, were each supplied with Indian postage stamps of a special type overprinted with the initials "I.E.F." (Indian Expeditionary Force), as in the other theatres of war where Indian troops were engaged, which were employed exclusively upon military correspondence.

Following the occupation of Basra, however, the branch Indian post office there was re-opened for use by the civil population, and Indian stamps without any distinguishing imprint were again placed on sale.

After long months of strenuous fighting, Baghdad was at last entered by the British forces under General Maude on March 11th, 1917. In the City of the Caliphs, with its teeming populace and widespread commercial interests,

the need for a public postal service early manifested itself, and it was accordingly decided that with the inauguration of a Civil Administration some months later, the former Indian postal agency should be re-established for the handling of civilian correspondence. A supply of Indian postage stamps was at the same time requisitioned.

The Turks in their evacuation of the city had taken steps to destroy, as far as possible, the stock of postage stamps in the principal post office of Baghdad, but by dint of a thorough search of the sub-post offices, and the purchase of such specimens as chanced to be held by merchants and private individuals, the Civil Administrator was finally enabled to hand over to the Deputy Director of Posts, M.E.F., a varied assortment of obsolete Turkish postage stamps, embracing divers types and series to an aggregate of some 14,480 items. Of these a considerable proportion belonged to the London-printed pictorial series of January, 1914, whilst the ornate Adrianople commemoratives and the more recent Postal Jubilee issue of 1916 were likewise represented, together with several of the older and less picturesque Turkish postal emissions. All of these, irrespective of type or value, were converted for temporary service under the British regime by means of a locally applied overprint reading "BAGHDAD — Under British Occupation," ranged round three sides of the stamps, with a new value in Indian currency added at the foot. The values surcharged upon these ex-Turkish postage stamps were four in number, viz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and 2 annas.

Three operations appear to have been employed in the overprinting of each and every stamp of the series, one for the vertical overprint, a second for the word "BAGHDAD" and a third for the value. This fact, combined with the varying sizes of the stamps to be overprinted, which consisted for the most part of single copies or small fragments of sheets only, and the entire absence of any up-to-date printing plant, rendered the work of overprinting slow and laborious, and variations in type and setting, both major and minor, numerous. Certain of the stamps also already bore Arabic overprints applied by the Ottoman postal authorities, notably those impressed with the device of a Star and Crescent, on which a native inscription indicating

that they were sold for the benefit of widows and orphans of fallen soldiers had first to be obliterated with a solid Crescent in violet-brown ink, prior to their re-issue in the British Occupation series.

Despite all these difficulties, these provisional postage stamps were duly placed on sale to officers and men of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force in the city of the Arabian Nights on September 1st, 1917, the sale being strictly limited to eight specimens to each applicant.

The full list of values and colours, together with the quantities overprinted, was as under:—

$\frac{1}{4}$	anna on 2 paras,	claret (pictorial)	-	-	-	-	906
$\frac{1}{4}$	" 5 "	dull purple (pictorial)	-	-	-	-	1,215
$\frac{1}{4}$	" 10 "	green (pictorial)	-	-	-	-	242
$\frac{1}{4}$	" 10 "	green (Adrianople)	-	-	-	-	119
$\frac{1}{2}$	" 10 "	green (Star and Crescent)	-	-	-	-	1,261
$\frac{1}{2}$	" 10 "	grey-green (War Relief)	-	-	-	-	1,012
$\frac{1}{2}$	" 10 "	rose (Postal Jubilee)	-	-	-	-	270
$\frac{1}{2}$	" 10 "	rose (War Relief)	-	-	-	-	770
1	" 20 "	red (pictorial)	-	-	-	-	274
1	" 20 "	red (pictorial), overprint Blue Star	-	-	-	-	415
1	" 20 "	ultramarine (P.O. Jub.)	-	-	-	-	148
1	" 20 "	pale rose (Star and Crescent)	-	-	-	-	270
1	" 20 "	rose (series 1905)	-	-	-	-	240
1	" 20 "	rose (War Relief)	-	-	-	-	1,048
1	" 20 "	rose (series 1909)	-	-	-	-	288
1	" 20 "	claret (War Relief)	-	-	-	-	434
1	" 1 piastre,	bright blue (pictorial)	-	-	-	-	826
2	annas on 1 "	bright blue (pictorial), ovpt. Red Star	-	-	-	-	59
2	" 1 "	mauve and black (P.O. Jub.)	-	-	-	-	1,130
2	" 1 "	blue (series 1913), ovptd. with Turkish "B"	-	-	-	-	346
2	" 1 "	ultramarine (Star and Crescent)	-	-	-	-	1,051
2	" 1 "	" (series 1901)	-	-	-	-	774
2	" 1 "	" (War Relief)	-	-	-	-	654
2	" 1 "	" (series 1909)	-	-	-	-	111

The most notable varieties of this series, so far recorded, are the 1 anna on 20 paras red (pictorial) with the word "Occupation" omitted from the overprint, 2 annas with "Baghdad" omitted, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna on 10 paras grey-green (War Relief) with error "BAGHCAD" for "BAGHDAD", and no cross-bar to the second "A" of "BAGHDAD" on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 annas values. Two varieties of the word "Occupation", large and small, may likewise be differentiated, and minor varieties too numerous to mention resulting from the primitive printing facilities.

## NOTICE.

## NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Attention is directed to the Proclamation dated August 8, 1918, of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief reproduced below:—

"I, Major-General Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, C.B., in virtue of the authority vested in me as Officiating General Officer Commanding-in-Chief his Britannic Majesty's Forces in Mesopotamia, do hereby proclaim and order that, in lieu of the postage stamps at present in use, postage stamps bearing Turkish designs, overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" and surcharged with values in Indian currency, shall be issued by the Postal Authorities for use in payment of postage and postal fees in the Civil Posts of Iraq, and shall be brought into use with effect from September 1, 1918, and that from that date no other kind of stamp shall be valid for the purpose."

2. In accordance with the above Proclamation, stamps of the prescribed description will be available at all Civil Post Offices in Iraq with effect from September 1, 1918, in the following denominations, to be sold at face value:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 anna;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 6 and 12 annas;  
1 rupee; and 2, 5 and 10 rupees.

3. Post cards and other postal stationery, bearing suitable embossed stamps of the same kind, will be available shortly, and due notice of their issue will be given to the public. Meanwhile, post cards of private manufacture, with adhesive stamps affixed to them in payment of postage, may be sent as post cards on and after September 1, 1918, provided that, as regards size they are not more than  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by (?) inches or less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches, and that, as regards substance, they are made of pasteboard or of paper neither thinner nor more flexible than the embossed post cards at present issued by the Post Office.

4. Members of the civilian public who, on September 1, 1918, hold unused stocks of the Indian postage stamps and postal stationery at present prescribed, will be granted a refund of the value of such stamps and stationery on tendering them in perfect condition at any Civil Post Office in Iraq up to September 30, 1918, inclusive.

5. The postage stamps prescribed for use with effect from September 1, 1918, will constitute a regular issue.

E. CLERICI,

Deputy Director, Postal Services (Civil) Iraq.  
Baghdad, August 18, 1918.

## (ii) Iraq

An official announcement by the Deputy Director of Civil Postal Services, Baghdad, published in the "Basra Times" of August 31st, 1918, decreed the issue on the following day, September 1st, of "postage stamps bearing Turkish designs, overprinted 'IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION', and surcharged with Indian currency, shall be issued by the Postal Authorities for use in payment of postage and postal fees in the Civil Posts of Iraq."

This series, now current, comprises no fewer than fourteen values, ranging from  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna to 10 rupees, in the form of a special printing struck off from the plates of the Turkish pictorial issue of 1914 by the printers, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., in London, and overprinted round the edges of the designs as described. In design, colours, paper and perforation (gauging 12) they are to all intents and purposes identical with those of the original printing made to the order of the Ottoman Government at the end of 1913, the overprint in each instance being in black. So far, only one outstanding variety of the Iraq series has been noted, viz., 3 annas on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  piastres, overprinted in both red and black, instead of black only.

The initial printing of the Iraq stamps is said to have comprised 50,000 copies each of the higher values, and some millions of the "anna" denominations. The  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna stamp was discontinued after the first supply was exhausted, since it did not meet any regular postage rate, the lowest charge being 1 anna for local letters, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas for India and abroad.

The district designated "Iraq—Arabi" lies between the lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates, and includes the cities of Basra and Baghdad.

## (iii) Mosul

With the extension of the British sphere of influence over the vilayet of Mosul, lying two hundred and twenty miles to the North-West of Baghdad, which was occupied by a British force shortly after the conclusion of the Armistice with Turkey, it became necessary to provide special postage stamps for use there, since the Iraq series was not available beyond the boundaries of that district.

**Issue of Postage Stamps for use in the Civil Posts  
in Mosul Town and Division.**

Stamps bearing Turkish designs overprinted "Postage I.E.F. 'D'" and surcharged with values in the undermentioned denominations,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 anna,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas, 3 annas, 4 annas and 8 annas, have been issued for payment of postage and postal fees in the Civil Posts in Mosul Town and Division.

(2) The stamps shall be sold at their surcharged value and can be obtained at any Civil Post Office in the Mosul division. They are also available at the Head Civil Post Office at Baghdad, but only in complete sets.

E. CLERICI,

Deputy Director, Postal Services.

(Civil) Iraq.

Baghdad,

The 1st February, 1919.

To this end part of a considerable supply of Turkish fiscal stamps, which had come into the hands of the British military authorities on the occupation of Mosul, was adapted for postage purposes by means of an overprint, locally applied, and reading:—

POSTAGE  
I.E.F. 'D'  
(value)

The quantities of Turkish fiscal stamps thus converted were:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	-	-	-	650,000	3 annas	-	-	-	65,000
1 „	-	-	-	245,000	4 „	-	-	-	85,000
$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	-	-	-	130,000	8 „	-	-	-	45,000

There is a scarce variety of the 3 annas value having a yellow underprint in place of the normal white ground, and a minor variety of the 8 annas with the right-hand apostrophe following the letter 'D' omitted. This stamp also exists with a double impression of the overprint. Two types of figure are found in the 4 annas surcharge. There are also several other small varieties in the overprint, which was applied to sheets of 25 stamps.

## XI. EAST AFRICA

### (Belgian, Portuguese and British Occupations)

PROVISIONAL postage stamps were issued by each of the three Allied expeditions engaged in the subjugation of German East Africa in their respective spheres of operations.

#### (1) Belgian Sphere of Influence.

The Belgian issues were the first to appear, in June, 1916, two months after the commencement of the advance from the Belgian Congo, in the occupied provinces of Ruanda and Urundi, pursuant to a General Order by Major-General Tombeur (q.v.). In accordance with the provisions of his Order, contemporary postage stamps of the Belgian Congo from 5c. to 5 fr. were overprinted with the names of the two provinces by means of small rubber

ORDINANCE No. 3 of 11th June, 1916.

**ORGANISING THE POSTAL SERVICE IN  
OCCUPIED TERRITORY.**

In the name of the King of the Belgians.

---

The Major General  
commanding in chief the Belgian troops in  
occupied territory.

Considering it desirable to organize a postal service  
in occupied territory.

Decrees :—

**Article 1.**

All postal values in use in the Belgian Congo shall be current in occupied country : these alone shall henceforth be current. They bear in surcharge the designation RUANDA or URUNDI showing that they have been issued in one territory or the other.

The values issued in Ruanda shall be valid in Urundi and *vice versa*.

**Article 2.**

A post office is established for each brigade operating in German East Africa. It is charged with the receipt, despatch and re-forwarding of mail matter of all kinds entrusted to it, whether by troops, private persons or by other post offices. It will issue money orders for the interior (Occupied territory and Belgian Congo) and for abroad.

**Article 3.**

A permanent post office has been established at Kigali (A.O.A.). In addition to the ordinary functions of the brigade post offices, the stationery office undertakes the handling of registered packets and of parcels post.

**Article 4.**

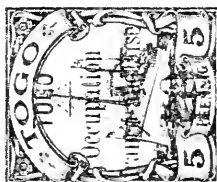
The rules and regulations in force in the Belgian Congo as regards the postal service are applicable in the occupied territory.

Given at Kigali, the 11 June 1916.

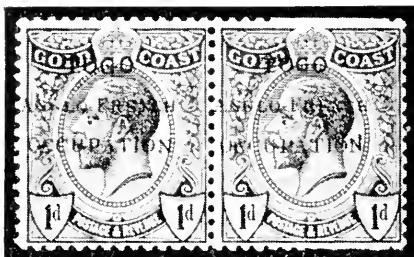
Major-General, Commanding in chief  
the Belgian troops in occupied territory.

(Signed) TOMBEUR.

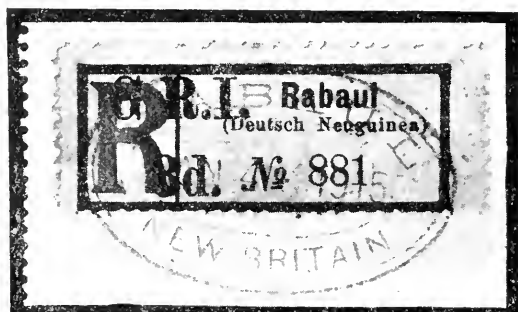
3,00      3,50      4,00      4,50      5,00



TOGO : Block of 15, 10 on 5 pfg. shewing all varieties.



TOGO : May, 1915 : Pair shewing two small "F's."



New Britain : Rabaul Registration Label overprinted G.R.I.



SAMOA : The “ Shillings ” error.



SAMOA : A Rare Piece :  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. inverted, *se tenant*.



New Britain : Strip of 4, first setting.



New Britain : Block of 4, first setting.



New Britain : Strip of 3, second setting.

handstamps at Kigali (Ruanda) and issued on or about June 11th, 1916, and were interchangeable. The overprint in each case was in medium-sized black Roman capitals. Of the 10c. in the Ruanda series, 5,000 copies, and of the 25c. 15,000 copies are said to have been overprinted, but no figures are available respecting the other denominations.

A similar series overprinted "TABORA" in ornamental capitals, although actually used for postage in September, 1916, was not officially authorised. This applies also to stamps of the Belgian Congo overprinted "Kigoma" in large, Old English, violet capitals, "Karema—9.x.16" in black or red type-script, and "Udjidji—4 Sept. 1916" in a rectangular frame, none of which appears to have been created by authority, as was the case with the Ruanda and Urundi series.

About October, 1916, the full series of current Belgian Congo stamps was brought into use in the occupied territory with the addition of a bi-lingual overprint in four lines, applied in bronze-blue by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in London, reading "EST-AFRICAÏN ALLEMAND—OCCUPATION BELGE—DUITSCH OOST AFRIKA BELGISCHE BEZETTING". Varieties occur with "OCOUPATION" for "OCCUPATION" on the 5c. and 1 franc stamps, large "T" in "OCCUPATION" in the second vertical row of all sheets of the 15c., 25c., 50c. and 5 fr., and "COST" for "OOST" on the 10c. only. All values exist imperforate.

The following numbers were comprised in the first printing of these occupation stamps, but the quantities of subsequent printings are not known:—

5c.	-	-	-	25,000	40c.	-	-	-	25,000
10c.	-	-	-	25,000	50c.	-	-	-	10,000
15c.	-	-	-	25,000	1 fr.	-	-	-	10,000
25c.	-	-	-	25,000	5 fr.	-	-	-	5,000

The above series overprinted "TAXES" has been in use since the latter part of 1918 for the collection of supplementary charges on insufficiently prepaid correspondence. This practice has been followed for some years past in the Belgian Congo, the imprint being struck by means of a handstamp *after* the stamps are affixed to the letter or packet by the postal officials.

In July, 1918, Red Cross postage stamps similar to those supplied for use in the Belgian Congo, but with the addition of the overprint A.O. (AFRIQUE ORIENTALE) in black, were issued in that part of the former Colony of German East Africa in Belgian occupation, in the under-mentioned numbers :—

10 × 5c.	-	-	250,000	50 × 50c.	-	-	100,000
15 × 10c.	-	-	250,000	1 fr. × 5 fr.	-	-	50,000
20 × 15c.	-	-	200,000	5 fr. × 5 fr.	-	-	15,000
25 × 25c.	-	-	150,000	10 fr. × 10 fr.	-	-	7,500
40 × 40c.	-	-	150,000				

## (2) Portuguese Sphere of Influence

When the Portuguese troops crossed the border and entering German East Africa, occupied the mountainous province of Kionga on the northern shore of Lake Nyassa, they issued special postage stamps in supersession of those of the German regime, in the form of the 100 reis value of the 1908-10 series of Lorenzo Marques, which was appropriated to local use by the additional overprint of the word "KIONGA" in red sans-serif capitals, together with new values, locally surcharged. The series comprised in all four values, as under :—

½c. on 100 reis	-	-	20,641	2½c. on 100 reis	-	-	21,625
1c. on 100 „	-	-	20,625	5c. on 100 „	-	-	20,625

The two principal settlements where these stamps were in use are New Langenberg and Wiedhafen, on Lake Nyassa.

During the temporary occupation of the Portuguese settlements of Mtengula as a base for a British flying column, stamps of Portuguese Nyassa ("Republica" series, 1911) were employed by the British field post office, and postmarked "Nyassaland F.F.2". In all, about 207 sets were thus employed, comprising the following denominations :—2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 reis. Mtengula was evacuated by Imperial troops on August 28th, 1918, when the field post office ceased to operate there.

## (3) British Sphere of Influence.

The field post offices attached to the Nyasaland Field Force engaged in operations against the German columns

in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa, were supplied with current postage stamps of the Nyasaland Protectorate, overprinted with the letters "N.F." (denoting "Nyasaland Force") in the Government Press at Zomba, by the authority of the Governor of Nyasaland. These stamps were only available for use by members of the field force under command of General Northey, for franking registered letters, parcels and newspapers, all ordinary and official letters passing free under frank. They were first brought into use on or about August 7th, 1916, and remained current until the end of 1918.

The original printing of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps comprised 10,000 of the former, and 12,500 of the latter, but as to subsequent printings of these and higher denominations no figures are available.

The overprint, in large Roman capitals, appears to have been applied from an electrotype plate, cast from a single setting of the type to cover 60 stamps at each impression, and is characterised by a variety with no stop after "F" on the 5th stamp in the 6th row in the later printings, caused by wearing of the plate. On a single sheet of the 3d. value issued at Imbamba Bay, G.E.A., in 1917, the bottom row of 6 stamps showed a double impression of the overprint.

\* \* \* \*

By the summer of 1916, a sufficient area in German East Africa had been brought under British control to enable a civilian postal service to be established, for the use of which a supply of particular postage stamps was requisitioned from London. It was not, however, until November of that year that they were actually placed on sale at post offices in the British sphere of administration. These stamps consisted of seventeen values of the contemporary postage stamps of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates overprinted with the initials "G.E.A." in red or black capitals by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The series presents no outstanding varieties. It can scarcely be said that the choice of the overprint was a happy one, but despite frequent representations on the subject the powers that be have remained obdurate as regards any modification of it.

#### (4) Karissimbi Provisionals.

It would seem that after supplies of postage stamps in the regular German Colonial key-plate series from Berlin had been cut off by the Allied blockade, facsimiles were manufactured locally by the German administration in East Africa, by means of some photographic process in an enlargement of these types.

We reproduce (with reserve) from the *Bulletin Mensuel* of the house of Champion (July, 1919) an account of some provisional stamps surcharged on these large vignettes.

"We received from Karissimbi, three months ago, a letter franked with a curious set of stamps. They are German stamps, ship type, but in a large format (4 c/m by 3 c/m). They bear in surcharge the letters 'G.E.A.' and beneath, the words 'British Occupation', whilst at the foot of the stamps the value is indicated in 'cents.'

"According to our correspondent, the regular stamps being exhausted and it being impossible to obtain others from the capital, the Germans made this emergency issue. Since the complete occupation of German East Africa by the Allies, a certain number of these stamps have been found by the English, who surcharged them as we have already indicated. It appears that not more than 2,000 specimens of each value are in existence. This series should therefore be one of the most interesting amongst those of the occupied German Colonies."

A reproduction of a registered letter which accompanies the note in question shows stamps as above described surcharged 3, 6, 12, 15 and 25 cents respectively, all cancelled with a field post office mark, dated Dec. 11-18, and with the letters "B.O." (Base Office) at the foot. No further information respecting these mysterious stamps is forthcoming, although sets have been seen by the writers which had every appearance of authenticity.

### XII. MAFIA ISLAND

A CERTAIN amount of mystery surrounds the origin and use of the postage stamps purporting to have been issued in Mafia Island (East Africa) under British Occupation, and despite the declarations of various local officials, etc., and published statistics, they have continued since the day of their first appearance in the philatelic world, under a cloud. In the opinion of the writers their *bona fides* have yet to be satisfactorily established. For the sake of completion, however, and in view of the fact that a number of

philatelists have been content to accept these stamps upon their merits, the following statement (said to be official) is reprinted without comment. It is made by an officer in the East African Forces, who acted for a time as Military Governor of the Island, and is dated from Nairobi, March 13th, 1919\* :—

“Reference your request re Mafia postage stamps the following is, so far as I am aware, their history.

“When Mafia was first occupied at the beginning of 1915 a few German postage stamps were found and surcharged ‘G.R. Mafia’ by Lieut.-Colonel Mackay, the first Military Governor. This stock was soon exhausted, and when I was appointed Military Governor in July, 1915, letters were being sent out unstamped and franked. I applied for B.E.A. stamps at cost price, but could not obtain them, and subsequently obtained I.E.F. stamps at the cost of printing. In the meantime a stock of German fiscal stamps overprinted ‘O.H.B.M.S., Mafia’ were utilised for postage. The I.E.F. stamps, when received, were overprinted ‘G.R. Post Mafia’ in order to secure the postal revenue to Mafia instead of to the Indian Post Office.

“In September, 1916, when the administration of the Island was taken over by the Zanzibar Government, the surcharges then in existence, ‘O.H.B.M.S., Mafia’ and ‘G.R. Post Mafia’ were destroyed, but I am informed that a somewhat similar die ‘G.R. Post Mafia’ was subsequently sent to Lieut.-Commander Clarke, R.N., the officer in charge of the Island, in order to surcharge the remaining I.E.F. stamps. I note it is stated in the *Postage Stamp* of October, 1918, which you sent me, that according to one of the dealers’ catalogues ‘G.R. Post Mafia’ was a postal cancellation only. This is not so; for, as explained above, the stamps having been supplied by India at the cost of printing only, it was necessary that they should be surcharged in order to secure the revenue to Mafia. For the same reason it had been necessary to surcharge the German stamps, as there may have been other stocks in existence in the Island which we had not discovered.

“It is quite true that for a certain time the stamps were not postally cancelled, but this was due to the fact that we had no defacing stamps until some date in 1916, I think. To overcome the difficulty the letters and the cash for postage had to be handed in to the postal clerk, who affixed the necessary stamps before despatching the mail bag.”

The first stamps referred to in the above-quoted statement are fiscal stamps of German East Africa hand-stamped “O.H.B.M.S. Mafia” in a circle in green ink. They comprised the denominations 24 pesa, 12½, 25, 50 heller and 1 rupee inscribed “Statistik des Waaren-Verkehis” (Trade Statistical Charge) and 25 heller

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\* *Postage Stamp*, June, 1919.

### War Stamps.

The attention of the Postmaster General has been drawn to announcements and advertizements in the Press concerning certain British postage stamps over-printed with the word "Levant", and overprinted Turkish fiscal stamps and typewritten labels purporting to be postage stamps issued in Long Island, Asia Minor. Notice is accordingly given that the issue of the stamps and labels in question was unauthorized, and that the Post Office has never recognized such stamps and labels as valid for the prepayment of postage.

Verkehrs " (Trade Statistical Charge) and 25 heller stated that only eight complete sets exist. We have reason to believe, however, that the figure given is a serious underestimate. The German East African postage stamps overprinted " G.R. Mafia " were found in such limited numbers that they were never issued to the public, and are therefore in the nature of essays only.

The first supply of Indian postage stamps overprinted " I.E.F. " appears to have been issued at Kilidini Harbour, the chief settlement, in August, 1915, and consisted of 1200 copies of the 1 anna value only, which were overprinted " G.R. Post Mafia " in three lines, also in green. Subsequent supplies were received as under :—

Value.	Nov. 2nd, 1915.	Feb. 12th and 15th, 1916.	July 22nd, 1916.	Oct. 1st, 1916.	Total.
3 pies	256	1,536	—	6,400	8,192
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	512	3,200	—	8,000	11,712
1 "	1,536	6,400	—	4,800	13,926
2 "	256	512	—	640	1,408
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	128	256	—	512	996
3 "	256	256	—	512	1,024
4 "	200	120	—	480	800
8 "	160	40	—	200	400
12 "	68	64	30	142	354
1 rupee	83	26	50	230	389

The stamps listed under date October 1st, 1916, are said to have been overprinted under the administration of the Government of Zanzibar from a new die in larger and slightly different characters (from that employed under British military control), which was impressed in black, violet and bluish green inks.

All values exist with the overprint inverted, the 1 and 3 annas with double overprint, and the 3 pies, 1 and 3 annas with the overprint sideways. The 3 pies is also known without overprint *se tenant* with the normal.

In a communication to the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of India, Mr. Fernando d'Souza, Health Officer of Zanzibar, states that " the seal of the second issue of Mafia stamps has now been officially broken on the 6th August, 1918, in the presence of the Administration of Mafia, the Financial Officer, the Government Auditor, and other officials. They are now replaced by B.E.A. stamps overprinted ' G.E.A. ' "

### XIII. SALONIKA AND LONG ISLAND

THE philatelic status of the war stamps of Salonika and Long Island is in many respects analogous to that of the *soi-disant* Mafia issues. In each case they seem to have been created by local officials upon their own initiative, without reference to higher authority, and the fact that a proportion of them passed through the post was due to the exigencies of active service rather than to any legitimate franking power which they might have possessed.

The Long Island and Salonika issues in particular have been emphatically repudiated by H.M. Postmaster-General, at whose instigation they were suppressed immediately their existence became known, whilst the remainders were, as far as practicable, confiscated or destroyed.

#### (1) Salonika.

In explanation of the existence of British postage stamps in the denominations  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d. and 1s., overprinted "LEVANT" in capital and "lower case" type at the British Army Printing and Stationery Office, Salonika, on January 23rd, 1916, it is alleged that a landing at a certain place (unspecified) in the Levant was contemplated by the British military authorities, and that the stamps were prepared in anticipation of the establishment of a civil post office there. The projected "Occupation" having been abandoned from motives of policy, the overprinted stamps were used by the Army Base Post Office, Salonika, between the end of February and 9th March, 1916, at the termination of which period they were withdrawn from circulation at the request of H.M. Postmaster-General, and the remainders officially destroyed. A certain number of letters and parcels franked by these overprinted stamps undoubtedly passed through the Army Post to England and elsewhere, but it is open to question whether this procedure ever had the sanction of competent authority, and so far as the British Post Office was concerned the stamps were not recognised as valid for postage.

The following were the numbers of each value overprinted, issued and withdrawn:—

Value.	Number overprinted.	Number sold.	Number withdrawn.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green	- 3,000	1,352	1,648
1d., scarlet	- 2,880	1,446	1,434
2d., orange	- 480	480	—
3d., violet	- 720	620	100
$\frac{1}{4}$ d., slate-grey	- 480	480	—
6d., purple	- 1,440	840	600
9d., sepia	- 360	360	—
1s., bistre	- 360	360	—

The cancellations most commonly found upon specimens affixed to letters or packets are “Field Post Office G X” and “Field Post Office S X”.

The type was set up to overprint a horizontal row of twelve stamps at each impression, so that a complete sheet of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. stamps required to be passed twenty times through the press. Varieties with double impression of the word “LEVANT” occurred on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d. and 9d. stamps, and examples without overprint *se tenant* with the normal are found of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. in vertical pairs.

## (2) Long Island

The Turkish island of Chustan, Kuestan or Makronisi in the Gulf of Smyrna was occupied as a base of operations by the 4th Detached Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet early in 1916. At one time the population consisted of three officers, thirty marines and eight Greek workmen. Later, however, a Civil Administrator was appointed, whose activities embraced *inter alia* the establishment of a postal service and the issue of special postage stamps. Details respecting both the island post office and the stamps provided for its use were duly printed in No. 1 of the *Long Island Gazette* (published by authority) and are reproduced herewith:—

(5)

### POSTAL REGULATIONS AND CENSORSHIP.

1. On and after May 7, 1916, Post Offices will be opened at Nikola and Northend for the transaction of ordinary postal business other than the sale of Postal Orders.

2. Postage stamps of various denominations will be obtained at these Offices and all private letters leaving the island must in future have the postage prepaid at the usual rates:—

To the United Kingdom and other parts of the  
the British Empire and to the United States of  
America           -       -       -       -       -       -       -       - 1d. per oz.

To members of His Majesty's forces on Active Service afloat or ashore	- - - - -	1d. per oz.
To Foreign Countries of the Postal Union	- - - - -	2½d. per oz.
Within Long Island	- - - - -	½d. per 4 oz.
Registration per packet	- - - - -	2d.

3. Mails will leave as follows:—

From Nikola for Northend daily at 9 a.m. and as opportunity occurs.

From Northend to Nikola daily at 11.30 a.m. and as opportunity occurs.

From Northend for Port Iero and beyond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a.m. and as opportunities occur.

Notice of opportunities for mails will be posted when possible at the Post Offices concerned.

4. No letters may leave the Island uncensored.

5. All letters to be posted at Nikola must be brought to Government House before 7 p.m. daily, or such other times as the Censor may direct. All letters to be posted at Northend must be brought to Navy House before 7 a.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, or such other times as the Censor may direct.

H. PIRIE-GORDON,

Lieut.-Commander, R.N.V.R.,

Civil Administrator.

Government House, May 6, 1916.

(6)

# POSTAL ISSUE OF 6th MAY, 1916.

As the supply of captured Turkish fiscal stamps, which have been overprinted and adapted for postal use, is inadequate for the needs of the Island a supplementary supply of typewritten stamps has been prepared.

In order to comply as far as possible with the colour-rules of the Postal Union, green paper was at first used for the halfpenny stamps, and the first impression of the 13 plates of penny stamps was in red. The green paper was, however, most unsatisfactory and its use had to be abandoned, while the colour of the multiple copies of the penny stamps was naturally that of the various sheets of the carbon-paper used. Ordinary quarto-size typewriting paper, watermarked SILVER LINEN, was then used for all stamps until the supply was exhausted. Each quarto sheet contains twenty stamps, and every stamp on this watermarked paper is initialled in red ink. Unwatermarked transfer paper cut from a folio letter-copying book was next employed. This paper does not take ink; consequently all sheets, excepting one black carbon copy of Plate I. of the Two Pence stamp (for which red ink was used) are initialled in black indelible pencil. These pencil marks turn blue when the paper is wetted, and the initials on used copies of these stamps are usually of this colour.

The three papers were used for the different values as follows:—

					Sheets.	Stamps.
Green paper.						
Halfpenny Plates 1, 2 and 2a	-	-	-	-	11	140
Watermarked paper.						
Halfpenny Plates 3, 4, 5	-	-	-	-	14	280
Penny Plates 1 to 11	-	-	-	-	54	1178
2½ Pence Plate 1	-	-	-	-	4	80
Sixpence Plate 1	-	-	-	-	5	100
One Shilling Plates 1 to 5	-	-	-	-	28	532
Unwatermarked paper.						
Halfpenny Plate 6	-	-	-	-	6	144
Penny Plate 12	-	-	-	-	6	144
Twopence Plates 1 and 2	-	-	-	-	12	288
2½ Pence Plate 2	-	-	-	-	6	144
Sixpence Plates 2 and 3	-	-	-	-	10	240

In Plate 5 of the Shilling the bottom row of stamps was spoiled in preparation, and 12 stamps of one black carbon copy of Plate 8 of the Penny were also spoiled. These stamps were detached from the sheets affected before issue.

Pending the arrival of proper postmarking dies, the Post Office at Northend makes use of a circle, slightly more than half an inch in diameter, containing the letter N and the date, for obliterating used stamps. This postmark is in blue pencil. The Post Office at Nikola makes use of a similar postmark, the letter being S and the colour red.

The captured Turkish fiscal stamps are overprinted "G.R.I." and "Postage" with the value.

½ Penny (black and red) on 20 paras, green.

1 Penny (black) on 10 paras, orange-red.

2½ Pence (red) on 1 piastre, violet.

H. PIRIE-GORDON,

Lieut.-Commander, R.N.V.R.,

Civil Administrator.

The numbers of the overprinted Turkish fiscal stamps are said to have been 25 of the ½d. on 20 paras, 25 of the 1d. on 10 paras, and 20 of the 2½d. on 1 piastre.

On the evacuation of the Island on May 26th, 1916, the typewritten Long Island stamps were discontinued, and the remainders returned to the Admiralty, by whom they were officially destroyed.

#### XIV. E.E.F. (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration)

THE question of providing adequate postal facilities for the civilian population of Southern Palestine, as an incentive to the revival of trade, early engaged the attention of the Military Administration, with the result that arrangements

were made for the transmission of such correspondence through the Army Post Offices in Occupied Enemy Territory.

On December 9, 1917, authority was likewise given for the preparation of an adhesive postage stamp of distinctive design to be utilised in denoting the prepayment of postal charges upon civilian mail matter passing through the military post offices of the E.E.F., and two months later these stamps were duly brought into use.

The work of designing and printing the E.E.F. postage stamps was entrusted to the Typographic Department of the Survey of Egypt, Cairo, whence had lately emanated the typically Arabian postal adhesives of the Kingdom of Hedjaz.

The design, severely utilitarian in character and unpretentious in the extreme, consists merely of an upright rectangle of solid colour within a narrow white frame, in the centre of which appear the words "POSTAGE PAID" enclosed in two white decorative tablets, above and below an uncoloured Arabic inscription of the same import, the upper curved, and the lower straight and adorned with diamond-shaped ornaments at either end. The initials "E.E.F.", enclosed in hexagonal frames, figures across the head and foot of the stamp, whilst vertically at either side the value is expressed in English (left) and Arabic (right) characters. Figures of value, alternately Latin and Arabic on solid blocks of colour, appear in each of the four corners, completing the design of the 1 piastre adhesive.

The 5 milliemes stamp was a temporary expedient, adapted from the 1 piastre as described, the new value being superimposed in black, vertically along either side of the stamp, covering the original value inscription, together with four shaded squares composed of fine diagonal lines, barring out the numerals of value in the corner tablets.

The printing of these stamps was carried out by the modern typographic process of printing in common use in the production of the current postage stamp issues of Great Britain, France, Italy, Egypt, and other Governments. A supply of special paper identical with that used for the contemporary postage stamps of Great Britain was obtained through the Army postal authorities, and is dis-

tinguished by the watermark of the Royal Cypher (Crown over G.R.), repeated in alternate horizontal rows, so that portions of one or more of the watermark devices occur on each and every stamp on the sheet. The plates of the E.E.F. stamps being exactly half the size of the Royal Cypher paper, this had to be divided before being passed through the press. Along either side of sheets in the plain margin, or gutter, appears the single word "POSTAGE" watermarked in large open capitals.

In connection with the production and issue of the E.E.F. postage stamps the British system of contract letters and figures was adopted, check numbers being imprinted sideways on the margins of the sheets, near the bottom left-hand corner, to denote a particular printing or requisition. The control number of the initial printing was "A18", and that of the last "D18".

The sheets of overprinted 5 milliemes stamps bear an additional control letter impressed in black beside the normal combination, which is the same colour as the stamps themselves, the largest supply of this value being denoted by the letter "C" in conjunction with "D18".

Perforating machines of a modern pattern not being available in Egypt, the only aid to easy separation of the stamps lay in a series of short slits cut between the rows, averaging 17 in the space of 22mm., and technically termed a "roulette."

The first issue of the 1 piastre stamp comprised 175 sheets (21,000 stamps) of a deep ultramarine colour. These sheets were issued ungummed and, as explained, the control of the printing was "A18".

Since it had been found in practice that postmarks were not legible on the deep ultramarine of the first 1 piastre stamp, dark blue—of an appreciably lighter colour than the deep ultramarine—was adopted for future printings of the 1 piastre stamp, and this is also the colour of all printings of the surcharged 5 milliemes stamp.

The second issue of the 1 piastre—control "C18"—comprised 2,824 sheets (338,880 stamps). This issue was made on gummed paper in the normal course, and appeared on March 5th, 1918.

The first issue of the surcharged 5 millimes stamp—control “B 18 A”—comprised 50 sheets (6,000 stamps) on ungummed paper.

A second issue—control “C 18 B”—of the surcharged 5 millimes made on March, 5th, 1918, comprised 263 sheets (55,560 stamps), and a third issue, May 13th, 1918—control “D 18 C”—451 sheets (54,120 stamps). Both these issues were on gummed paper in the normal course.

E.E.F. stamps were brought into use on February 10th, 1918, as regards the 1 piastre, and February 16th for the 5 millimes. At the outset, as a precautionary measure against the purchase of stamps for other than immediate use, and the possibility of stocks being absorbed, the stamps were not placed on public sale in the ordinary way, but were affixed by the postal authorities themselves to civilian letters, upon which postage in cash had already been paid. This procedure was discontinued as soon as practicable.

On July 16th, 1918, a supply of 1, 2 and 4 millimes, 2 and 5 piastres stamps in the same design was received, surface-printed in London by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, stamp printers to H.M. Government, upon Royal Cypher watermarked paper as before, and perforated 15 × 14 like the contemporary British home series. To these were added a 5 millimes value on September 25th, 1 piastre on November 9th, 3 millimes 9 and 10 piastres on December 17th, and finally a 20 piastres denomination on December 27th, 1918.

The typographic plates used in the production of these stamps soon developed signs of wear, as exemplified by the gradual disappearance of certain of the small raised stops between the letters “E.E.F.” A complete list of these “dotless” varieties, as known to the writers, is appended herewith, together with particulars of their positions on the sheets, which in the case of the London stamps were composed of 240 stamps in two vertical panes of 120, connected by a decorative “gutter” in a like manner to those of Great Britain:—

- (a) First dot in upper panel omitted, thus “E.E.F.”  
4 millimes (No. 120).
- (b) Second dot in upper panel omitted, thus “E E.F.”  
1 piastre (No. 121).

- (c) Third dot in upper panel omitted, thus ".E.E.F."  
4 milliemes (No. 229).
- (d) Second dot in lower panel omitted, thus ".E.E.F."  
1 piastre (No. 120).  
2 piastres (Nos. 55, 56, 65, 91, 116, 117, 118).
- (e) Third dot in lower panel omitted, thus ".E.E.F."  
1 millieme (No. 125).  
1 piastre (Nos. 231, 232).  
2 piastres (No. 54).
- (f) Second and third dots in lower panel omitted, thus ".E.E.F."  
2 piastres (No. 66).

There is a variety of the 20 piastres which is found with the second Arabic figure "o" filled in, thus reading "2" instead of "20" in the upper right-hand spandrel. The 24th stamp on each sheet of 2 milliemes stamps has a small uncoloured projection at the bottom of the "o" in "two", which gives it the appearance of a "Q".

Examples of very rough perforation are noted on the 4 milliemes and 5 piastres stamps of this series.

A correspondent of *Stamp Collecting* states that during a temporary shortage of 1 piastre stamps at a remote Field Post Office in Palestine the 2 piastres E.E.F. was bisected and each half used for 1 piastre. Approximately half a sheet was employed in this manner on or about Jan. 18th, 1919. The practice was prohibited as soon as it became known at Headquarters.

E.E.F. postage stamps are in use throughout the Southern Zone of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, embracing Palestine and Syria.

## XV. ILE ROUAD

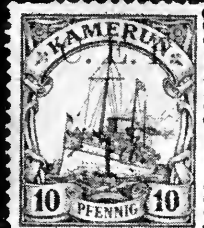
ROUAD, a small island off the Syrian coast, was occupied by French troops in September, 1915, and on the 18th December of that year authority was given for the establishment of a sub-agency of the French Post Office at Port Said, on the island. Stamps were first issued on January 12th, 1916, consisting of three values of the French Levant series of 1902, overprinted "ILE ROUAD" vertically by means of a handstamp. A total of 1,200 of each of the values 5c., 10c. and 1 piastre on 25c. were thus treated. All three values are known with the overprint diagonal instead of vertical, and the 1 piastre overprinted in red also.

About October, 1916, these local provisionals were replaced by a series of thirteen values of the 1902 issue for the French Levant Consular P.O., uniformly overprinted at the French Government Printing Establishment, Paris, with the inscription "ILE ROUAD" in small black Roman capitals. Later printings (1918) of the 1, 2 and 3c. values were made on the French war-time paper designated "Grand Consommation." There is a scarce variety of the 2 piastres on 50 centimes, with the lavender background omitted, and in the 4 piastres on 1 franc two types of the numeral are found, that on the 24th stamp in each pane of twenty-five being thinner than the remainder, whilst the diagonal stroke is decidedly concave.

## XVI. INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

THE advent of an Indian Army Corps upon the battlefields of France and Flanders was marked by a special issue of postage stamps supplied to the field post offices attached to the various divisions. These stamps were distinguished by an overprint of the initials "I.E.F." (Indian Expeditionary Force) in black Roman capitals impressed upon them at the Government of India Central Printing Office, Calcutta. The necessity for this procedure, which had precedent in the Relief of the Peking Legations in 1900, arose from the fact that these stamps were sold, not alone by the Indian military post offices on the Western Front, but also by those with the Indian expeditions in Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Persian Gulf, East Africa, and subsequently in Palestine: the local currency unit differing in each instance in its relation to the rupee. So that, in the absence of any distinctive feature, such stamps might have been purchased in large quantities in countries where the rate of exchange was low and re-exported to India at considerable profit. To avoid this contingency the letters "I.E.F." were apposed upon all stamps sold by the field post offices outside of India itself, thus providing, incidentally, a lasting philatelic memorial to the heroic deeds of our native soldiers in the great War of the Nations.

The circumstances under which "I.E.F." postage stamps were used by troops in the field are thus described



(June, 1915).



(January, 1916).

(November, 1915).

CAMEROONS : British and French Issues.



(Jan., 1916).



(1916-1919).

CAMEROONS : French Issues.



Bushire : Aug., 1915, Scarce 5 chahi with "1" omitted.



Marshall Islands : Strip of three, Dec., 1914.

by Capt. Stewart, writing in the *Philatelic Journal of India* :—

"All ordinary letter postage to Britain and the Colonies is FREE up to 4 oz., and no stamps used, but for a Registered letter 2a. is charged for the registration fee, i.e. a Registered letter of 4 oz. and under requires a 2a. stamp. A letter weighing more than 4 oz. has to be paid for at the rate of 1a. per oz. on total weight, viz. a 5 oz. letter wants a 5a. stamp. All letters sent to foreign countries have to be stamped at the usual rate of postage existing for such countries. Letters passing between the various Regiments in France or in other spheres of action are free as above—up to 4 oz. All parcels sent to any country require to be stamped."

The subjoined table gives the official figures comprised in the four printings of "I.E.F." stamps between August, 1914, and March, 1919 :—

Value.	1st Pr'ting. Aug. 1914.	2nd Pr'ting. Mar. 1916.	3rd Pr'ting. Aug. 1918.	4th Pr'ting. Mar. 1919.	Total.
3 pies	230,400	25,600	—	—	256,000
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	768,000	384,000	—	—	1,152,000
1 "	422,400	178,000	—	64,000	664,400
2 "	204,800	51,200	—	—	256,000
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	51,200	25,600	—	64,000	140,800
3 "	51,200	25,600	64,000	—	140,800
4 "	51,200	12,800	64,000	—	140,800
8 "	25,600	12,800	64,000	—	102,400
12 "	25,600	12,800	—	64,000	102,400
1 rupee	9,600	4,800	24,000	64,000	232,400

The most prominent variety of the "I.E.F." overprint is that with the final stop missing, thus "I.E.F", which occurs on all values of the first printing from 3 pies to 8 annas. Its position on the sheets is the twelfth stamp in the fourth row of the top pane, No. 60. A variety with double stop after "F" has been noted on the 3 pies, 1 anna, 2 and 3 annas values as the last stamp in the second row, No. 32. The 2 annas is also known without stop after "E", the 3 pies with double overprint, and the 12 annas with a second uninked impression of the type. The alleged inverted overprints on the 3 pies and 2 annas stamps are believed to be forgeries.

## XVII. BRITISH HONDURAS

ONE of the most curious and interesting stamp issues occasioned by the Great War was that put forth by the Central American Colony of British Honduras towards the end of 1915.

At a time when the German cruisers *Dresden* and *Karlsruhe* were still at large in the Atlantic, the remarkable and unique precaution was taken of specially distinguishing a consignment of low value stamps for the Colony despatched from England in the latter part of 1914. By instructions from the Crown Agents this one printing was made upon paper that had first been covered with a faint *moire* pattern, so that in the event of their being seized by the enemy as contraband of war, the stamps thus distinguished could be declared invalid for postage. Fortunately the rounding up of the commerce raiders by the Royal Navy rendered the continuance of this precaution unnecessary, but the stamps, which eventually found their way into issue, remain as mementos of those parlous times in our Empire's history.

Three denominations only were included in this precautionary printing, which were issued at Belize on the dates and in the numbers shown:—

Value.	Date of Issue.	Numbers Issued.
1 cent.	Dec. 30th, 1915.	76,640
2 cents.	Nov., 1915.	180,000
5 cents.	July 29th, 1918.	121,080

The balance of the 1 cent stamps (*moire* pattern), amounting to 177,400 copies, was utilised in August, 1916, for the creation of a supplementary War Tax stamp of that denomination.

## XVIII. ITALIAN IRRIDENTIST PROVINCES (Re-Occupation of Trente and Trieste)

UNDER the terms of the Armistice concluded with Austria on November 3rd, 1918, Italy re-entered into possession of the Italian-speaking provinces of Trente and Trieste, wrested from her by the Congress of Vienna in 1914. The popular demand for their restoration to Italy had led to the founding of an Irridentist Party in 1878, and their incorporation in the Kingdom provided the chief *raison d'être* of Italy's entry into the World War on the side of the Allies.

### (1) Trieste (Venezia Giulia)

As may be supposed, postal affairs during the early days of the Italian re-occupation were a trifle chaotic, as witness the following account culled from the *Revista Mensile*:—

"When the town had been occupied by Italian troops certain of the inhabitants wished to send letters and cards to Italy. These letters, instead of being posted in the ordinary way, were delivered on board certain seaplanes used in the service between Trieste and Venice. They were postmarked in this last named town, and it is impossible to distinguish between these and others posted from Venice, except that the former bore Austrian stamps. On November 5th the letters were obliterated with the Austrian handstamped inscription 'TRIEST' at the top and bottom. The letters franked with these Austrian stamps were sent with charge; others were charged as letters non-stamped. Following this a handstamp was employed with the words 'POSTA MILITARE' at the top, and 'TRIESTE' at the bottom, separated by two stars. The first of these obliterations is dated 11.11.18, but this was apparently little used. They regularly employed the old Austrian handstamps, just erasing the Austrian name 'TRIEST', and the part so erased remaining blank."

Various unofficial overprints appear to have been applied to the former Austrian, and current Italian stamps, by Italian postal officials upon their own initiative, including one consisting of the letters "V.V." "Trento e Trieste Italiane" in a single lined frame handstamped in violet, signifying "Viva, Viva," which appeared about November 4th, 1918, on the current Italian 5, 10, 15 and 20c. stamps, but so far as can be ascertained, such overprints were of an entirely unauthorised character.

About the middle of November the first officially overprinted Austrian stamps came into use bearing the superscription "Regno d'Italia—3.XI.18" in three lines of black type, applied at the establishment of the Societa dei Tipografi, via del Carradori, Trieste, apparently from moveable type, in sheets of 100. The designation "Venezia Giulia" applies to the whole of the region of the Julian Alps, of which Trieste is the capital. The official figures of captured Austrian postage stamps, series 1916-18, thus overprinted under the Italian administration are as follows:

3 heller	-	-	-	102,000	40 heller	-	-	-	2,000
5 "	-	-	-	210,000	50 "	-	-	-	22,000
6 "	-	-	-	32,000	60 "	-	-	-	12,000
10 "	-	-	-	290,000	80 "	-	-	-	22,000
12 "	-	-	-	22,000	1 kr.	-	-	-	22,000
15 "	-	-	-	230,000	2 kr.	-	-	-	22,000
20 "	-	-	-	390,000	3 kr.	-	-	-	1,800
25 "	-	-	-	9,000	4 kr.	-	-	-	1,600
30 "	-	-	-	32,000	10 kr.	-	-	-	41

Many errors and varieties of type, both major and minor,

occurred on the sheets, of which the subjoined list is probably incomplete.

No. 3. No apostrophe between "d Italia": found on the 5, 10, 15 and 20 heller.

No. 14. Apostrophe dropped, appearing as comma, thus "d,Italia": all values.

Nos. 15 and 44. No stop after "XI": 5, 10, 20 heller.

No. 18. Square instead of round stop after "XI": all values.

Nos. 22 and 74. No stop after "18": all values except Kr. 2.

Nos. 28, 31, 56, 57 and 85. Dotless first "i" in "Giulia": all values except Kr. 2.

No. 38. Error "Italla": all values except Kr. 2.

No. 60. Letter "I" in "Italia" omitted: 10, 15, 20 heller.

No. 61. Tall Roman "X" and short "I" in "XI": 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 heller; 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 kr.

No. 65. Error, figure "3" omitted, thus "XI.18": 15 heller. Later the figure "XI" also fell away from the printing surface, producing another error in the same position on the sheet, surcharged "18" only. This occurred on the values 5, 15 and 20 heller.

No. 70. Initial "I" in "Italia" omitted: 10, 15, 20 heller.

No. 92. No space between "Regno" and "d", thus "Regnod": 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50, 60, 80 heller; 1 kr.

No. (?). First "i" in "Giulia" omitted: 10, 15, 20 heller.

Double overprint: 10, 15, 20 heller.

Inverted overprint: 10, 15, 20 heller.

In the case of the denominations, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 heller, two or more printings appear to have been made, in the course of which certain of the earlier varieties in the overprint were rectified.

The supply of ex-Austrian stamps was speedily exhausted, and on December 15th, 1918, they gave place to contemporary Postage Due and Express Delivery stamps of the Kingdom of Italy overprinted "VENEZIA GIULIA" in two lines of heavy-face type for local use. These stamps were likewise overprinted in Trieste, as before, in the following quantities:—

1 cmi.	-	-	-	30,000	40 cmi.	-	-	-	32,000
2 „	-	-	-	30,000	45 „	-	-	-	100,000
5 „	-	-	-	1,100,000	50 „	-	-	-	40,000
10 „	-	-	-	2,843,000	60 „	-	-	-	12,000
20 „	-	-	-	1,200,000	1 Lira	-	-	-	20,000
25 „	-	-	-	240,000	Express, 25 cmi.	-	-	-	10,000

#### Postage Due Stamps (Segnatasse)

5 cmi.	-	-	-	152,000	40 cmi.	-	-	-	19,000
10 „	-	-	-	186,000	50 „	-	-	-	6,000
20 „	-	-	-	85,000	1 Lira	-	-	-	3,000
30 „	-	-	-	33,000					

The following errors and varieties have been noted:—

Inverted overprint: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 cmi.

Double overprint: 10 cmi.

"Giulia" for "Giulia": 10, 20 cmi.

"Giulla" for "Giulia": 5, 10, 20, 25 cmi.

"Giulia Venezia" for "Venezia Giulia": 5, 10, 50 cmi.

"Venezla" for "Venezia": 10 cmi.

During a temporary shortage of stamps overprinted with values in "centesimi di Corona", which had been brought into use in the occupied territory on January 2nd, 1919, two postage stamps forming part of a series surcharged with values in Austrian currency, which had been withheld from issue, were provisionally placed on sale at Trieste, pending receipt of fresh supplies from Rome. They comprised 5 heller on 5c. green, 20 heller on 20c. orange, overprinted "VENEZIA GIULIA" in two lines above the new value, and issued on February 20th, 1919, and for about two days after. The 5 heller is found with inverted overprint, also without figure "5", and with a double impression of the figure, whilst the 37th stamp in the second pane on sheets of the 20 heller, and the 64th stamp without the initial "G" to "Giulia".

## (2) Trento

Concerning the postage stamps used in the Trentino during the early days of the Italian re-occupation the *Revista Mensile* remarks:—"At first Austrian stamps were used, but these soon appeared with the handstamped overprint in violet, 'TRENTO ITALIANA'. This overprint having appeared to us rather doubtful, we wrote to Lieut. Lucchini, at the same time sending him a copy of the stamp in question, and herewith we quote his reply: 'I do not actually possess any Austrian stamps with the overprint TRENTO ITALIANA such as you have sent herewith. These stamps were rightly sold and used in the following towns: Calliano, Volano, Mattarello, and have also been seen in Trento. I might remark that they possess a real philatelic value. In certain towns, as for instance Lavis, Egna, the Military Commandant had overprinted any enemy stamps found, with a circular handstamp bearing the number of

the regiment occupying the towns. At Trento, Bolzano and Merano I have found stamps of the 5, 10 and 20 denominations which were sold thus and also used. An item for history!'''

Without in any way vouching for their authenticity, it seems desirable to place on record those values of Austrian postage stamps that have been seen with the TRENTO—ITALIANA overprint.

**1918. Nov. 4th. Overprinted TRENTO ITALIANA diagonally in two lines of sans-serif capitals on Austrian postage series 1916-18.**

3 heller, violet.	12 heller, blue.
5 „ green.	20 „ deep green.
6 „ orange.	30 „ purple.
10 „ lake.	60 „ dark blue.

**Ditto on "Feld-post" stamps 1915.**

12 heller, olive-green.	30 heller, vermillion.
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**Ditto horizontally on Italian series 1906-08.**

5c., green.	10c., red.
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As in Trieste the remainders of Austrian postage stamps found in the post offices of the Trentino were re-issued under the Italian administration with the addition of the distinguishing overprint "Regno d'Italia Trentino, 3 Nov. 1918", applied at the typographic establishment of Sgnr. Enrico Seisser in Trento, in the following numbers:

3 heller	-	-	-	9,600	50 heller	-	-	-	2,300
5 „	-	-	-	42,000	60 „	-	-	-	1,800
6 „	-	-	-	2,100	80 „	-	-	-	700
10 „	-	-	-	46,700	90 „	-	-	-	200
12 „	-	-	-	1,500	1 kr.	-	-	-	900
15 „	-	-	-	3,600	2 kr.	-	-	-	375
20 „	-	-	-	29,950	4 kr.	-	-	-	210
25 „	-	-	-	2,900	10 kr.	-	-	-	11
30 „	-	-	-	1,400					

### Errors and Varieties.

Double overprint: 3, 20, 60 heller.

Inverted overprint: 3, 20, 50 heller.

"8" instead of "3", Nos. 1, 5, 10, 20 heller (No. 94).

No stop after "Nov": all values.

Yellowish paper: 3, 6, 60, 80 heller.

Granite paper: 2 kr.

Thick paper: 20 heller.

Shades: 5 heller, green, deep green; 20 heller, green, yellow-green; 2 kr., deep blue, dark blue.

On or about December 6th, 1918, the above-listed Austrian types were superseded by those of the regular Italian postage series 1906-08, locally overprinted "Venezia Tridentina" in two lines of Roman type in black, as under :

1 cmi.	-	-	-	30,000	40 cmi.	-	-	-	4,100
2 "	-	-	-	30,000	45 "	-	-	-	5,000
5 "	-	-	-	70,000	50 "	-	-	-	5,000
10 "	-	-	-	200,000	1 Lira	-	-	-	5,000
20 "	-	-	-	50,000					

**Errors and Varieties.**

Inverted overprint : 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 cmi.

Double overprint : 10, 45 cmi., 1 lira.

Misplaced "T" : 1, 40, 50 cmi., 1 lira.

Space between "T" and "r" : all values.

The third and last special stamp issue for the Trentino appeared on December 18th, 1918, and comprised three values only, overprinted at Rome "Venezia Tridentina", and equivalent value in Austrian currency in three lines in black :

5 heller	-	-	-	600,000	20 heller	-	-	-	1,000,000
10 "	-	-	-	1,400,000					

**Errors and Varieties.**

"Hell" for "Heller" : 5 heller.

"5" omitted : 5 heller.

Figure of value above inscription : 5 heller.

"V" omitted from "Venezia" : 5 heller.

"Tr-dentina" for "Tridentina" : 10 heller.

"Tredentina" for "Tridentina" : 10 heller.

"Helle" for "Heller" : 5h., 20 heller.

"o Heller" for "20 Heller" : 20 heller.

Double impression : 20 heller.

"2" inserted by hand : 20 heller.

### (3) General Issue for Re-Occupied Territory

On January 2nd, 1919, the individual stamp issues of Trente and Trieste were supplanted by a general issue for use throughout the re-occupied provinces in the form of contemporary postage stamps of the Kingdom of Italy surcharged at Rome with values in "centesimi di Corona" for local circulation :—

1c., brown.	25c., blue.
2c., orange.	40c., brown.
5c., green.	45c., olive.
10c., rose.	50c., violet.
20c., orange.	60c., claret.

1 Corona on 1 lira, brown and green.

\* "Una Corona" on 1 lira, brown and green (2000).

\* Surcharged in error from type of Postage Due series and said to have been issued solely at Zara (Dalmetia).

### **Express Letter Stamps.**

25c. di Corona on 25c. red.

30c. „ 30c. blue and red.

### **Postage Due Stamps (Segnatasse).**

5c., orange and red.

50c., orange and red.

10c., „

1 Cor., blue and red.

20c., „

2 „ „

30c., „

3 „ „

40c., „

### **Errors and Varieties.**

Overprint inverted: 1c., 2c., 10c.

Double overprint: 2c., 25c. (Express).

Printed on back: 10c.

Wide space between "20": 20c.

"CCRONA" for "CORONA": 40c. (No. 36).

"CORENA" for "CORONA": 1 Corona.

"CENTESIM" for "CENTESIMI": 5c.

Surcharge above overprint: 30c. (Express).

The use of specially overprinted postage stamps in the re-occupied territory ceased on April 29th, 1919, since when the ordinary postal issues of the Italian Post Office have served for postage here as in the rest of Italy.

## **(4) South Tyrol**

At Bozen, and elsewhere in the South Tyrol under Italian administration, the absence of regular Postage Due stamps (which were not furnished to outlying post offices) was met by overprinting ordinary postage stamps, both Austrian and Italian, with a large capital "T" either with or without a value in figures in accordance with the following declaration:—

"I declare that the postage stamps of 5, 10, 20 heller of the Kingdom of Italy and the postage stamps of 2, 5, 10, 20 centesimi di Corona in the absence of postage due stamps were overprinted 'T.' and used as postage due stamps for unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence.

Postmaster

A. DEUSCH.

Director of Postal Service

C. PREYER.

Bozano, 8 March, 1918."

The following stamps are known thus overprinted, but authentic information respecting them is meagre, and in many cases their status lacks satisfactory confirmation:—

1. TAXE and figure on Austrian stamps: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 heller.
2. "T" and value between two parallel lines on Austrian stamps: 10, 20h.
3. "T" and figure on Italian stamps overprinted "Venezia Tridentina": 2c., 20c.
4. TAXE and value on Italian stamps overprinted "Venezia Tridentina": 2c.
5. Large "T" overprinted on Italian stamps surcharged in "centesimi di Corona": 2c., 5c., 10c., 50c.
6. Overprinted "PORTO—S.T." in two lines in red diagonally on Italian stamps surcharged in "centesimi de Corona": 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 45, 50 and 60c.
7. Overprinted "PORTO" diagonally with or without figure on Italian stamps surcharged in "Centesimi di Corona": 5c. on 2c., 5, 10, 20, 40, 50c.

### XVIII. FIUME (Allied Occupation)

PENDING adjustment of the rival claims of Italy and Jugo-Slavia to the possession of the famous Adriatic port of Fiume by the Paris Conference, the city was occupied by Allied troops on November 17th, 1918.

The Yugo-Slavs were already installed in Fiume where they had introduced Hungarian postage stamps imprinted with the significant initials of their union "S.H.S." (Serbska-Hrvatska-Slovenska) in the denominations 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 20 heller. These were in use for one day only, November 16th, 1918, and were promptly suppressed on the arrival of the Allied forces.

It was decided, however, by the Provisional Government, that the former Hungarian stamps could not be employed as they were for franking correspondence under the Allied occupation, and that the stocks remaining on hand at the post offices should accordingly receive a distinguishing overprint. A proposal that this should take the form of the City Arms was vetoed by the Governor on political grounds, and the single word "FIUME" was finally decided upon as being of a sufficiently non-controversial nature. A member of the National Council was appointed to the control of the postal service, and the work of overprinting the ex-Hungarian stamps with the city name was entrusted to the local firm of Kirchofer

& Cie. With a view to ensuring uniformity and avoiding typographic errors two electrotype plates were cast, one for overprinting the stamps of normal size in the "Reapers" design, and a second for those of oblong format showing the Parliament Buildings at Budapest. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, a broken letter "i" produced the variety "F.UME" once on each sheet of the values 2, 3, 5, 20, 25, 35 filler (Reapers), 20 filler (Emperor), 40f. (Empress), and 40+2 filler War Charity stamp, and twice on the sheets of 6 filler (Reapers) and 2 filler (Newspaper) stamps. Double overprints may also be found on the 3, 20, 25 and 50 filler stamps, and inverted overprints on the 3, 10, 25 and 80 filler. The first supply of these overprinted stamps was placed on sale on December 2nd, 1918, but so great was the popular demand for them that within a few days several denominations were completely exhausted, and it became necessary for a second printing to be made. Thicker and heavier type was employed for the second printing, and the variety "F.UME" was corrected. Three plates were utilised for this printing—one for the "Reaper" stamps, one for the "Parliament" series, and one for the Postage Due stamps. The stamps of the second printing were issued on December 12th, 1918.

The following table shows the numbers of each value comprised in the first and second printings respectively:—

(i) "Reapers" Type.

		Printing I.	Printing II.
2	filler, yellow ochre	20,000	58,000
3	„ red-violet	20,000	47,500
5	„ green	20,000	67,100
6	„ blue-green	100,000	27,400
15	„ violet	10,000	101,100
20	„ brown	70,000	86,100
25	„ ultramarine	10,000	24,900
35	„ red-brown	10,000	17,800
40	„ olive-green	400	9,000

(ii) Parliament Buildings.

50	filler, lilac	20,000	11,000
75	„ blue	10,000	8,000
80	„ green	10,000	12,000
1 kr.	lake	5,000	2,000
2	„ chocolate	10,000	20,900
3	„ indigo	10,000	6,700
5	„ brown	10,000	400
10	„ violet and lake	50	—

**(iii) War Charity Stamps.**

10×2 filler, rose	- - -	30,000	16,200
15×2 „ violet	- - -	30,000	9,600
40×2 „ claret	- - -	20,000	4,000

**(iv) Portrait of Emperor Karl.**

10 filler, carmine	- - -	120,000	34,000
20 „ dark brown	- - -	30,000	50,000

**(v) Portrait of Empress Zita.**

40 filler, dark olive-green	- - -	3,000	10,300
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**(b) Handstamped overprint 10,000**

**(vi) Newspaper Stamps.**

2 filler, orange	- - -	70,000	8,000
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**Express Letter Stamp.**

2 filler, green and red	- - -	10,000	25,400
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**Postage Due Stamps.**

2 filler, green and red	- - -	—	38,000
5 „ „ „	- - -	—	14,700
6 „ „ „	- - -	—	49,500
6 „ „ and black	- - -	—	200
10 „ „ and red	- - -	—	6,100
12 „ „ „	- - -	—	18,500
12 „ „ and black	- - -	—	1,100
20 „ „ and red	- - -	—	34,600
50 „ „ and black	- - -	—	500

A proportion of the 10+15 filler stamps listed above which were not in complete sheets were overprinted by hand instead of from electrotpe plates. The handstamp was composed of five reproductions of the overprint affixed to a single handle, the type being slightly shorter and thicker than that of the machine overprint. The impressions are frequently out of alignment, and it is by this characteristic that the handstamped varieties may be the most easily recognised.

By January, 1919, the stock of overprinted stamps was so low that it became necessary to restrict sales, and in order to further conserve supplies all town letters were accepted without stamps and a fee of 30 filler collected on delivery. On January 6th authority was given for the 20f. Postage Due stamp to be bisected, and used to denote 10f., about 250 specimens being thus treated between that date and the 23rd of the same month. In order to provide stamps of the value 45 filler for use on registered letters the 6f. and 20f. Postage Due stamps were adapted to ordinary postal use by means of an overprint consisting of

the word "FRANCO" and figures "45" applied by hand at the Post Office on January 20th, 1919, as under:—

45 on 6f. - - - 19,300      45 on 20f. - - - 10,400

These were followed on January 29th by a third provisional, face value 15f., created by overprinting the 10f. Hungarian Postal Savings Bank stamp with the word "FRANCO" and figures "15" to the extent of 8,100 copies.

With the advent of the first denominations of the pictorial postage stamps issued under the auspices of the National Council of Fiume on January 30th, 1919, the sale of these provisionals ceased.

## XIX. HUNGARY (Allied Occupation)

THE occupation of strategic points in Hungary by Allied troops under the terms of the Armistice of November 2nd, 1918, has not unnaturally given rise to a number of local and provisional stamp issues made under the auspices of the military administrations.

### (1) Jugo-Slav Occupation

The first stamps of the Allied Occupation of Hungary were issued by the Jugo-Slav troops at Partosfalva (Eisenburger Komitat) on January 5th, 1919. They consisted of eight values of the Hungarian series 1916-18 overprinted with large capital "H" (signifying Hrvatska—Croatia) in violet or red, viz. 2, 3, 5, 15, 20 filler (Reapers), 10 and 20 filler (Emperor), and 40f. (Empress).

At Murgebeit (Perlak) the overprint applied by the Jugo-Slav authorities to the local stocks of Hungarian postage stamps took the form of the initials "S.H.S." (Serbska-Hrvatska-Slovenska) in crude black capitals on eighteen values of postage stamps ranging from 2 filler to 3 kronen, the 2 filler Express Letter stamp and Postage Due stamps of the denominations 1, 2, 10, 12, 15 and 20 filler.

### (2) French Occupation

Public services such as railways, posts and telegraphs in the areas under Allied Occupation remained in the hands of the Hungarian officials subject to the supreme control of the military administration. For the first few months

the ordinary current postage stamps of Hungary remained in use, until the inauguration of the Soviet Government under Bela Kun at Budapest made it expedient to differentiate between the stamps in use in the Red Republic and those issued in districts outside the Bolshevik sphere of influence. At Arad, therefore, an important Comitatus of Eastern Hungary, where the French military authorities were in control, the stock of postage stamps held by the chief post office of the province was, on May 5th, 1919, overprinted "Occupation Francaise" in two lines, in accordance with the subjoined schedule, rendered by the Head Postmaster to the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne:—

**Hungarian types of 1916-18 overprinted "Koztarsasag" diagonally, additionally overprinted "Occupation Francaise".**

Value.	Design.		Colour of overprint.	Number overprinted.
2	filler, Reapers	- - -	Red	21,300
4	" "	- - -	"	22,000
5	" "	- - -	"	65,300
6	" "	- - -	"	3,300
10	" "	- - -	Blue	300
20	" "	- - -	Red	2,700
40	" "	- - -	"	14,000
25	" Emperor	- - -	"	21,200
40	" Empress	- - -	"	400
50	" "	- - -	"	5,000
1 kr.,	Parliament Houses	-	Blue	12,500
3	" "	-	"	2,600
10	" on 1 kr., "	-	"	3,000

**Hungarian stamps of 1916-18 (without "Koztarsasag") similarly overprinted.**

2	filler, Reapers	- - -	Red	24,900
3	" "	- - -	"	53,900
5	" "	- - -	"	2,000
6	" "	- - -	"	21,200
10	" "	- - -	Blue	9,900
10	" "Magyar Posta"	-	"	3,700
15	" Reapers	- - -	"	22,300
20	" "	- - -	Red	500
35	" "	- - -	"	300
40	" "	- - -	"	800
10	" Emperor	- - -	Blue	400
20	" "	- - -	Red	46,600
25	" "	- - -	"	16,800
40	" Empress	- - -	"	12,000

50 filler, Parliament Houses	-	Blue	6,800
75 "	"	"	20,700
80 "	"	"	14,700
1 kr.,	"	"	2,000
2 "	"	"	13,600
3 "	"	"	2,300
5 "	"	"	2,940
10 "	"	"	260

As above surcharged with new values.

45 on 2f., Reapers	- - -	Red	10,000
50 on 3f., "	- - -	"	10,000

Express Letter stamp overprinted "Occupation Francaise".

2 filler, "Surgos"	- - -	Red	67,000
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War Relief stamps overprinted as above.

10+2f., "Hadi"	- - -	Blue	300
15+2f., "	- - -	Red	4,200
40+2f., "	- - -	Blue	3,200

Newspaper stamps overprinted as above.

2 filler, Newspaper	- - -	Blue	34,000
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Postage Due stamps of 1915-16 similarly overprinted.

2 filler, Porto	- - -	Blue	3,200
10 "	" - - -	"	10,200
12 "	" - - -	"	900
15 "	" - - -	"	700
20 "	" - - -	"	3,100

Newspaper stamps surcharged with new values and word "Porto".

12 on 2f., Journal	- - -	Blue	5,000
15 on 2f., "	- - -	"	5,000
30 on 2f., "	- - -	"	5,000
50 on 2f., "	- - -	"	5,000
100 on 2f., "	- - -	"	5,000

Two types of numerals are found in the surcharges 45 on 2f., 50 on 3f., and 10 kr. on 1 kr., due to shortage of numerals of one font, the settings being composed of fifty subjects in each type. Type I. is thick and narrow, and type II. round, open and slightly longer.

### (3) Serbian Occupation

Early in May, 1919, an official notice was issued by the postal administration of the Comitatus of Baranya, South Hungary (in Serbian Occupation) to the effect that the current postage stamps had been overprinted "Baranya 1919" and that in future only stamps bearing this imprint

would be recognised as valid for postage. The first values thus overprinted were placed on sale at the head post office of Pecs (Funfkirchen) on May 5th, the entire issue being comprised as under:—

**Hungarian postage stamps of 1916-18 overprinted "Baranya 1919" in red or black.**

Value.	Type.		Colour of overprint.	Numbers overprinted.
2f.,	"	- - -	Black	9,200
2f.,	Reapers	- - -	Red	256,700
3f.,	"	- - -	Black	159,400
3f.,	"	- - -	Red	91,000
5f.,	"	- - -	Black	49,500
5f.,	"	- - -	Red	277,800
6f.,	"	- - -	Black	23,000
6f.,	"	- - -	Red	18,900
15f.,	"	- - -	Black	120,100
20f.,	"	- - -	"	2,000
25f.,	"	- - -	"	12,000
35f.,	"	- - -	"	7,000
40f.,	"	- - -	"	2,000
2f.,	Koztarsasag	- - -	"	12,000
40f.,	Empress	- - -	"	500
40f.,	"	- - -	Red	2,000
6f.,	Turul	- - -	"	45,300
50f.,	"	- - -	Black	231,900
60f.,	"	- - -	"	54,200
70f.,	"	- - -	"	181,500
70f.,	"	- - -	Red	20,000
80f.,	"	- - -	"	12,500
52f.,	War Relief	- - -	Black	4,880
10f.,	Emperor	- - -	"	557,900
20f.,	"	- - -	"	478,200
25f.,	"	- - -	"	65,900
25f.,	"	- - -	Red	10,000
40f.,	Empress	- - -	Black	500
40f.,	"	- - -	Red	2,000
105f. on 2f. (Express)		- - -	Black	35,000
50f.,	Parliament Houses	- - -	"	19,300
75f.,	"	- - -	"	103,300
80f.,	"	- - -	"	63,200
1 kr.,	"	- - -	"	72,100
2 "	"	- - -	"	64,400
3 "	"	- - -	"	61,800
5 "	"	- - -	"	31,000
10 "	"	- - -	"	10,200
10+2f.,	War Relief	- - -	"	127,400
15+2f.,	"	- - -	"	101,200
45 on 2f.,	Reapers	- - -	"	120,000
45 on 2f.,	" Koztarsasag	- - -	Red	90,000

45 on 2f., Reapers, Koztarsasag	Black	30,000
45 on 5f., „ „	„	450,000
45 on 15f., „ „	„	500,000
2f., Postage Due „ „	„	10,500
10f., „ „	„	31,100
20f., „ „	„	25,000
40 on 2f., „ „	„	27,000

Five distinct types of overprint are found on the above listed stamps.

#### (4) Temesvar (Serbian and Roumanian Occupations)

The "Banat" or frontier province of Temesvar in Southern Hungary was occupied by Serbian troops, under the terms of the Armistice in July, 1919. Under Serbian administration the exchange rate for the local currency was fixed at 3 kronen to the "Dinar," which necessitated the trebling of the postal tariff then in force. Thus the postage on an ordinary letter costs 50 filler, a postcard 30 filler, and a registered letter 150 filler, as against 50 filler previously. To meet these increased rates of postage the 2, 15 and 20 filler postage and 10 + 2 filler War Relief stamps were surcharged locally with higher denominations from ordinary moveable type in the case of the 10 and 45 filler provisionals, and in decorative script numerals by means of lithography on the remaining values in the following quantities:—

##### Typographic surcharge.

30 filler on 2f.	-	1,000,000	45 filler on 10f.	-	415,000
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##### Lithographic surcharge.

30 filler on 2f.	-	400,000	50 filler on 2f.	-	600,000
1 kr., 50 on 15 filler	-	200,000			

##### Postage Due stamps, similarly surcharged.

40f. on 2f.	-	50,000	50f. on 2f.	-	50,000
		100f. on 2f.			50,000

On July 30th, 1919, the Serbian troops were withdrawn from Temesvar, and during the five days which elapsed between this event and the arrival of the Roumanians, who took their place by order of the Council of Five in Paris, 54 Hungarian postage stamps of various recent types and issues were brought into use by the local authorities overprinted "Banat Bacska 1919" in three lines in red or black.



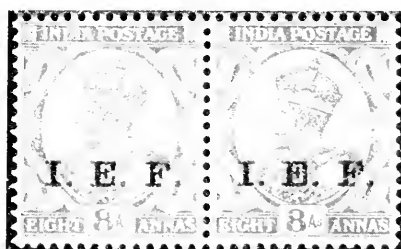
E.E F., 1918.



British Honduras :  
Contraband issue.



Rouad, Oct., 1916.



Indian Expeditionary Force, Sept., 1914.



Italian Tridential Provinces, 1918-19.

# FIUME.



Jugo-Slav Issue, Nov., 1918.



Italian Issues, Dec., 1918.



Iraq, Sept., 1918.



G.E.A., Nov., 1917.



Belgian East Africa,  
Oct., 1916.

With the advent of the Roumanian troops further currency provisionals were introduced, surcharged upon Hungarian stamps seized during the occupation of Budapest, comprising in all six values as under:—

3of. on 2f. (in red)	20,000	1 kr. 5of. on 5f.	
3of. on 2f. (in black)	100,000	(in red)	100,000
1 kr. on 4f. (in red)	130,000	3 kr. on 2f. (Express)	
1 kr. 5of. on 3f.		(in black)	78,800
(in red)	130,000	Do. (in blue)	20,200

Provisional Postage Due Stamps.

4of. on 15+2f., War Relief	(in black)	-	-	-	80,000
4of. on 15+2f., „	(in red)	-	-	-	20,000
6of. on 2f.	(in black)	-	-	-	15,000
6of. on 2f.	(in red)	-	-	-	5,000
6of. on 1of.	(in black)	-	-	-	30,000
6of. on 1of.	(in red)	-	-	-	10,000

\* \* \* \*

At Debresgin in the Roumanian zone of occupation, in November, 1919, were issued 36 varieties of current and obsolete Hungarian postage stamps overprinted with an oval cachet containing the cypher of the Roumanian Post Office, surrounded by the inscription "Zona de ocupatie Romana".

(5) Transylvania (Roumanian Occupation)

No sooner had the Roumanians entered into possession of Transylvania under the terms of the Armistice than a set of 21 values of Hungarian postage stamps of the series 1916-18 made its appearance surcharged in "Bani" or "Lei". The *bona fides* of this issue, purporting to have been made under Roumanian authority at Siebenburgen in November, 1918, have not been fully established, and it is open to question whether it was ever officially recognised as valid for postage.

In August of the following year (1919), however, there was issued at Hermannstadt under Roumanian auspices, a long series of contemporary Hungarian postage stamps overprinted with the device of the Roumanian Postal Administration, viz. the letters "F.F." in monogram, together with the initials "P.T.T." (signifying Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones), surrounded by the words

"REGATUL ROMANIEI" (Kingdom of Roumania), the whole enclosed in a double lines circle made up of six sections. This overprint was applied by typography from cliches supplied by the Ministry of Posts at Budapest in the undermentioned numbers :—

(a) "Reapers" design.

2 bani on 2f.	-	150,000	6 bani on 6f.	-	99,000
3    "   3f.	-	181,000	15   "   15f.	-	320,000
5    "   5f.	-	381,000	25   "   25f.	-	250,000
		35 bani on 35f.	280,000		

(b) Parliament Houses.

50 bani on 50f.	-	400,000	2 lei on 2 kr.	-	27,000
75   "   75f.	-	40,000	3   "   3 kr.	-	11,900
80   "   80f.	-	80,000	5   "   5 kr.	-	15,500
1 leu on 1 kr.	-	260,000	10   "   10 kr.	-	13,000

(c) On Hungarian Charity series, 1913.

1 leu on 1f.	-	1,100	1 leu on 12f.	-	2,500
1   "   2f.	-	400	1   "   16f.	-	6,500
1   "   3f.	-	800	1   "   25f.	-	500
1   "   5f.	-	11,000	1   "   35f.	-	4,000
1   "   10f.	-	9,000	1   "   1 kr.	-	500

(d) On Hungarian series, 1916-17.

10 bani on 10f.	-	800,000	15 bani on 15f.	-	900,000
		40 bani on 40f.	510,000		

(e) On Royal portrait series, 1918.

10 bani on 10f.	-	300	20 bani on 20f.	-	1,400,000
15   "   "	-	6,000	25   "   25f.	-	3,000
		40 bani on 40f.	240,000		

(f) On various Hungarian Postage Due stamps.

1 bani on 1f.	-	100	15 bani on 15f.	-	2,000
2   "   2f.	-	57,000	20   "   20f.	-	100,000
5   "   5f.	-	500	30   "   30f.	-	1,000
10   "   10f.	-	93,000	50   "   50f.	-	3,100

(g) On Newspaper stamp of 1913.

2 bani on 2f.	10,000
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(h) On Express Letter stamp of 1916.

2 bani on 2f.	600,000
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(i) On Postal Savings Bank stamp, 1916.

10 bani on 10f.	107,100
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There are also in existence series of Hungarian postage stamps of the 1916-18 overprinted with the National Arms of Serbia, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia respectively. They are said to have been so employed by military post offices in the occupied territories, but their authenticity

would appear to be open to considerable question. Until more definite information respecting them is forthcoming, therefore, we will content ourselves with enumerating the different denominations that have been noted with these Armorial imprints:—

1. Arms of Moravia, Bohemia, and Silesia surmounted by inscription " Cesko Slovenska Statui " on 2, 3, 5, 6, and 15 filler (Reapers), 10 + 25f. (Emperor), 40f. (Empress), 50f. (Parliament), and 2f. (Newspaper).
2. Serbian National Arms on 2, 3, 5, 6 and 15f. (Reapers), 10, 20, 25 and 35f. (Emperor), 40 and 50f. (Empress), 2f. (Newspaper), 2f. (Postage Due).
3. Roumanian National Arms on 2f. to 2 kronen inclusive (series 1916-18), 10, 15 and 40f. (War Relief), 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30f. (Postage Due), 2f. (Newspaper).

## XX. CILICIA AND SYRIA (French Occupation)

THE province of Asia Minor designated Cilicia, comprising the Sandjaks of Adana, Messina, Tarsus, Djebel Bereht and Kozan, and the vilayet of Caza de Djihan, was by a special clause of the Armistice with Turkey constituted the Northern Zone of the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration, under the control of the French Government.

Turkish postage stamps overprinted with the name of the territory in French were first issued on March 1st, 1919, in accordance with the following declaration made by the Administrator, Colonel Bremond of the French Army:—

### DECLARATION

relative to the overprints imposed on  
the stamps in use

in the postal services of T.E.O., Zone N. (Cilicie).

Colonel Bremond, Chief Administrator of T.E.O., of the N. Zone (Cilicie), Commander of the Legion of Honour, C.M.G.

Declares that, in consequence of the control of the postal services in that part of the Ottoman Empire, Zone N. (Cilicie), administered under military authority, and to distinguish these services from the regular services of the aforesaid Ottoman Empire.

There was imposed on the stamps existing in the post offices of

Cilicia the overprint "CILICIE" of which the following table gives full details:—

### CILICIE

Type (a) large sans-serif capitals.

Overprint made on March 1st, 1919, on Turkish stamps of 1913.

2 pa. lilac, printing 25,000	6 p. blue, printing 800
20 pa. brown, ,, 27,350	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. grey and red-brn., 20,402

1914. Postal Jubilee Stamps.

10 pa. green, printing 25,371	1p. violet, printing 23,375
20 pa. blue, ,, 27,666	5p. brown, ,, 52,450

1915. Stamps of 1901, overprinted with a Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

1 pi. blue, printing 68,100

1915. Stamps of 1901, overprinted with Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

1 pi. blue, printing 20,000

1915. Stamps of 1908-09, overprinted with Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

20 pa. red, printing 11,200	1 pi. blue, printing 27,450
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1915. Stamp of 1909-10, overprinted with Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

20 pa. red, printing 75,650

1915. Stamp of 1913, overprinted with Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

20 pa. red, printing 4,400

1916. Stamp of 1892, for printed matter, overprinted with Star, Crescent, and date 1331.

5 pa. on 10 pa., printing 34,815

1917-19.

50 pa. blue, printing 1,700	25 pi. red, printing 21,016
5 pi. on 2 pa. green, printing 11,800	50 pi. ,, ,, 25,360
	50 pi. blue-black, ,, 5,815

1918. Armistice Stamps.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pi. blue, printing 2,000	2 pi. brown, printing 2,000
5 pi. green and red, printing 2,000	

1914. Postage Due Stamps.

5 pa. claret, printing 7,310	1 pi. blue, printing 4,211
20 pa. red, ,, 7,710	2 pi. blue-grey ,, 3,300

### CILICIE

Type (b), small sans-serif capitals.

Overprint made on March 14th, 1919, on Turkish stamps of 1913.

2 pa. lilac, printing 40,350	4 pa. brown, printing 13,500
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1914. Postal Jubilee Stamps.

20 pa. blue, printing 12,000	1 pi. violet printing 43,350
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1915. Stamp of 1901, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
1 pi. blue, printing 15,000
1915. Stamp of 1901, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
1 pi. blue, printing 30,000
1915. Stamp of 1909-10, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
20 pa. red, printing 53,766
1915. Stamp of 1913, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
20 pa. red, printing 327,000
- 1916-17. Stamps of 1892, for printed matter, overprinted with  
Star, Crescent, and date 1332.  
5 pa. on 10 pa., p'nting 6,900      5 pi. on 2 pa. gn., p'ting 14,800
1914. Postage Due Stamps.  
5 pa. claret,      printing 6,200      1 pi. blue      printing 4,211  
20 pa. red,      ,,      5,400      2 pi. blue-grey,      ,,      4,200

### Cilicie

Type (c), script overprint.

- Overprint made April 1st, 1919, on Turkish stamps of 1913.  
2 pa. lilac,      printing 18,900      4 pa. brown,      printing 60,100
1914. Postal Jubilee Stamps.  
20 pa. blue,      printing 43,100      5 pi. brown,      printing 17,700  
1 pi. violet, printing 48,950
1915. Stamp of 1901, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
1 pi. blue, printing 36,900
1915. Stamp of 1901, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
1 pi. blue, printing 5,700
1915. Stamp of 1908-9, for foreign postage, overprinted with Star,  
Crescent, and date 1331.  
20 pa. red, printing 16,200
1915. Stamps of 1913, overprinted Star, Crescent, and date 1331.  
5 pa. bistre,      printing 2,000      20 pa. red,      printing 59,200
- 1916-17. Stamps of 1892, for printed matter, overprinted Star,  
Crescent, and date 1332.  
5 p. on 10 pa., printing 21,570      50 pi. green,      printing 5,000  
5 pa. yellow      ,,      2,000      1 pi. blue,      ,,      15,500  
5 pi. on 2 pa. green, printing 5,900
1914. Postage Due Stamps.  
5 pa. claret,      printing 7,200      1 pi. blue,      printing 4,211  
20 pa. red,      ,,      7,300      2 pi. blue-grey      ,,      5,200

In proof of which the present testimony is signed.

Given at Adana, 2nd May, 1919, Colonel Bremond, Administrator-in-Chief.

(Signed) BREMOND.

(Seal) Administrative Services.  
Administrator-in-Chief.

The process of overprinting by hand the stamps supplied to the 26 post offices operated by the French authorities in Cilicia proving too slow and laborious, recourse was had to a small hand printing press in the Turkish Government Printing Office at Adana. Here with some difficulty a plate of 20 clichés was constructed and used to overprint a further supply of Turkish stamps with the letters "T.E.O." (signifying "Territoires Ennemis Occupés"), and the name "CILICIE" as before in two lines of black Gothic type. These machine overprinted stamps were issued on or about May 25th, 1919, as under:—

5 pa. on 10 pa. green	20,450	1 pi. violet and black	200,000
5 pa. on 2 pa. olive	500,000	1 pi. blue	17,200
5 pa. orange (1916/18)	400,000	1 pi. blue	17,200
10 pa. on 20 pa. brown	97,640	1 pi. violet and black	200,000
10 pa. rose (1916)	205,535	2 pi. brown and blue	123,430
10 pa. green (1917)	35,000	5 pi. green	100,000
10 pa. pink (1916/18)	27,000	5 pi. on 2 pi. blue-grn.	20,000
20 pa. blue	426,330	25 pi. carmine	20,250
20 pa. pink	13,600	50 pi. green	4,500
20 pa. „	28,800		
20 pa. rose (in black)	6,500		
20 pa. „ (in blue)	300,000		

As above, but with CILICIE handstamped in script type  
(May 20th, 1919).

10 paras, green 21,400

Owing to the inferior type, etc., the above listed series presents numerous varieties of which the most notable is that with "f's" substituted for the two last "i's" in "Cilicie". A variety with "f" in place of the first "i" is also encountered, but is much less frequent. Double and inverted overprints are also found.

Since September, 1919, it is understood that the Cilicia stamps have been obsolete, having been superseded by a general issue for French P.O. in occupied enemy territory (*vide* Syria).

## (2) Syria (French Mandate)

Coincident with the transfer of the administration of Syria from the British to the French military authorities on November 21st, 1919, ten denominations of contemporary French postage stamps were placed on sale at Beyrout and elsewhere, overprinted "T.E.O." and new values in milliemes or piastres. These replaced the "E.E.F." stamps of the British Army Post Offices previously current in the territory. Only limited quantities were available and they were not on sale to the public in the ordinary way, but were affixed by postal officials to letters handed in at the post offices in accordance with the following official notice:—

"Owing to the withdrawal of the current postage stamps in favour of a new series of which the supply is provisionally limited, it will not be possible to buy stamps at the Post Office, as heretofore, but the stamping of letters and other correspondence will be done by the postal employees themselves."

"For the Principal Receiver,  
"Chief Clerk."

The total numbers supplied of each denomination were as under:—

1 millieme on 1c. grey      900 2 milliemes on 2c. claret   450 3     "   on 3c. orange    900 4     "   on 15c.     "    2,400 5     "   on 5c. green    9,000	1 piastre on 10c. carmine 9,000 2 pi. on 25c. blue        9,000 5 pi. on 50c. bistre and lilac 9,450 9 pi. on 40c. red and blue 4,350 10 pi. on 1 fr. claret and olive 2,625
---	--

The above were very shortly replaced by stamps of the French Levant series of 1902, overprinted in a similar manner.

## XXI. ASIA MINOR (Greek Occupation)

THE mandate granted to Greece by the Paris Conference in respect of certain areas in Asia Minor was responsible for the issue of three series of provisional postage stamps by the Greek authorities in June, 1919, the one at Karassi in Cydonia, and the others at Smyrna and Rodosto.

### (1) Cydonia

On occupying the Sandjak of Karassi on the west coast of Asia Minor, the Greek authorities proceeded to impose upon the Turkish postage stamps found in the chief post

office at Aivali a three line overprint in Greek characters signifying "Hellenic Occupation of Cydonia," set round three sides of the stamps. It was applied to the under-mentioned values of the Turkish series 1917-18, the total issue comprising, it is said, not more than 4,000 sets:—

10 paras, green.

20 „, rose.

50 paras, blue.

1 piastre, violet.

## (2) Smyrna

Postal agencies to the number of seven were created by the Greek authorities in Smyrna, at which, in the absence of regular postage stamps, letters were accepted unstamped and the charges collected on delivery in Greece. Persons possessing Greek postage stamps, however, could use them to prepay correspondence transmitted through this agency in the normal course.

With a view to providing stamps for use by patrons of the Greek Post Office, a quantity of current postage stamps of Greece were re-purchased from merchants and others, and overprinted by order of the High Commissioner, with the inscription "E.T.EMYPNH" (Hellenic Post—Smyrna) in two lines of Greek capitals by means of a handstamp. At the same time it was decreed that in future all letters sent through the Greek post, whether to Greece itself or to places in the interior of the province must be prepaid at the rate of 15 centimes per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

The overprinted Greek stamps were placed on sale on June 13th, 1919, but withdrawn within twenty-four hours in response to cabled instructions from the Ministry at Athens forbidding their use. Only a very limited number were actually used on the day of issue, and the handstamp was subsequently destroyed. Nine stamps comprised this series, as under:—

### Contemporary postage stamps of Greece overprinted

"E.T.EMYPNH",\*

1 lepton, green.

2 lepta, carmine.

3 „, vermilion.

10 „, rose.

15 lepta, blue.

20 „, slate.

25 „, ultramarine.

### Postage Due Stamps.

10 lepta, red.

20 lepta, slate.

\* Greek capitals.

Following the occupation of the Turkish port of Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, by a Greek naval force, in April, 1919, the subjoined official notification respecting the postage stamps in use there was published for information :

No. de Prot. 4.

(Signed) C. CANTAROGLOV.

2 pa. on 5 pa. on 1 pi. red,	"	"	"
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No. 610. Posts.

Creation of Postage Stamps with surcharge  
"ALLEMAGNE—DUITSCHLAND".

*The Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs.*

In view of Article 3 of the Royal Decree of 16.9.1915, which authorises the Minister of Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs to determine the context, colour as well as the period of validity of the values created by the aforesaid Decree:

Further to our Decree of the 16.9.1915 made in execution of the Royal Decree indicated above.

Further to our Decree of 30.6.1919 creating a new type of postage stamp of 25 centimes representing the Monument of Liege.

Decrees :—

*Article 1.* A surcharge "Allemagne—Deutschland" shall be imprinted in black on the postage stamps of the issues named hereunder, in order that they may be used in the Belgian zone of occupation in Germany.

*Article 2.* The new stamps shall be placed on sale as from September 20th of this year. They will only be available at face value, for franking correspondence emanating from Belgian troops of the Army of Occupation.

Correspondence must be posted at military post offices and addressed to Belgium.

*Article 3.* They will remain valid until such time as a Ministerial decree shall retire them from circulation.

The Director-General of Posts is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Brussels, 10.9.19.

*The Minister of Railways, Marine,  
Posts and Telegraphs.*

RENKIN.

## XXII. RHINELAND (Belgian Occupation)

THE Belgian series of Rhineland Occupation stamps, foreshadowed as early as March, 1919, duly made its appearance on September 20th of the same year, pursuant to a Decree of the Minister of Posts (reproduced on another page). Thus Belgium returns a "Roland" for Germany's "Oliver" in the form of the overprinted "Belgien" stamps which her people were compelled to use during the dark days of the German Governor-Generalship.

The stamps provided for use in the Belgian zone of occupied German territory comprise the full current postage stamp series of Belgium, from 1 centime to 5 francs, bearing in two lines of small, black sans-serif capitals the superscription "ALLEMAGNE—DUITSCHLAND", in French and Flemish on the values up to and including 25c., the two lines of the overprint are parallel, but on the higher denominations they are spaced out. The 5 francs stamp is in a re-engraved type, with the value expressed as "5 Frank" instead of the Flemish "Franken".

Presumably the printing and overprinting of these stamps was carried out by the same firm, viz. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of London. No outstanding varieties of this overprint have so far been noted.

## XXIII. AZERBEIJAN (Allied Occupation)

THE mountainous province of Azerbaijan in N. W. Persia was the scene of much fighting between the Allies and the Turks during the Great War. Here was issued during the Russian Occupation in May, 1917, eleven values of Russian postage stamps of the series 1909-17 (Arms type), overprinted diagonally with the inscription "OCCUPATION AZIRBAYEDJAN" in two lines of red or black sans-serif capitals. The denominations were 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50 and 70 kopecs. As the Russians were driven out by the Turks early in 1918, it may be assumed that these occupation stamps enjoyed but a brief period of currency.

Very little is known regarding the stamps in question beyond the bare fact of their having been issued. For the particulars here given we are indebted to the *Bulletin Mensuel* of Paris.

**XXV. THE MARKET IN WAR STAMPS, 1914-1920.**

To say that the Great War wrought serious changes would be merely to repeat a platitude too oft reiterated. It affected every sphere of civilized life—even our hobbies, but no hobby to the same extent as that of Stamp Collecting.

Stamps reflect the trend of current events to such an extent that a collection is almost a volume of history in itself, or at least it should be if arranged on correct (i.e. intelligent) lines. In no type of collection is history more graphically represented than in a collection of War Stamps.

The varying phases and fortunes of the war are depicted in the various Occupation stamps, the wounds and sickness are typified by Red Cross issues, and the poverty and distress, inevitable corollaries of all War, are kept permanently before us by the presence of Relief stamps.

Particular interest was attached to the stamps issued during the Great War from the very first French Red Cross stamps issued a few weeks after the commencement of hostilities. This interest has steadily grown and its development has been almost uninterrupted and has been quite without precedent in the hobby of philately, and perhaps in any other hobby.

“War Stamps,” as this branch of collecting is now universally described, is undoubtedly the most popular department amongst the many in which the individual may expend his philatelic activities.

Much literature in all languages has been written solely connected with these issues and voluminous detailed catalogues have been published in all the stamp collecting countries.

In fact, great as has been the interest and attention devoted to War stamps in English-speaking countries, it has undoubtedly been eclipsed on the Continent.

Hundreds who previously had taken no interest in the hobby have been attracted by War stamps, which has been the means of enrolling thousands of recruits. Generally speaking, the followers of this branch of the hobby are financially more important than the run of pre-war col-

lectors, and nowadays Philately is immeasurably much more firmly established than in the days previous to 1914.

Proof of this is easily forthcoming, for not only have prices of War stamps soared tremendously, *but all* stamps have shown an abnormal increase. Taking into full consideration the depreciation in all currencies occasioned by war-time finance, stamps have shown a rise in value over and above the proportion directly traceable to these causes.

Previous to the war the educative side of philately was not apparent to many, but the way in which various War Issues graphically represented the phases of the world conflict could not fail to impress itself on anyone who came into contact with stamps.

Stamps of these issues are rare, some extremely rare, whilst practically all are of a provisional nature, and can not be described as very common. At the same time it is possible to get together an interesting and representative accumulation for a few pounds. On the other hand, some collections of War stamps are worth well over five figures, and are increasing in value, at more than a normal rate of interest, daily.

Fortunately for the British collector, practically all the most highly priced varieties are British Occupation stamps, which naturally have been placed on the market here in the first instance. For the purchaser, therefore, the British market has been the most advantageous, the collector in nearly every case saving at least one profit. Rare War stamps fetch twenty to fifty per cent. more on the Continent than in London, because, as we stated previously, nine-tenths of them are British Occupation stamps, which reach the foreign market second-hand.

There is something peculiarly interesting and satisfactory to the British collector in the contemplation of the various stamps issued in the ex-German Colonies, for it represents first of all the supremacy of the British Navy, which alone made it possible to capture and hold these parts of the German Colonial Empire. The work of our Colonial troops is testified in particular in the capture of New Guinea and Marshall Islands, and what Britisher can fail to be interested in the removal of these dangerous outposts of Imperial Germany?

### War Stamps as an Investment

From their inception War stamps have always been a wonderfully good investment. At first, perhaps, they were looked upon as somewhat speculative, but it soon became apparent that they were absolutely sound, and that most variations were in the nature of increases. Naturally there were fluctuations, here and there an issue dropped in price—but the increases were overwhelmingly superior to the depreciations, and in the rare instance of a fall in price it was in most cases only temporary. The case of Cameroons "C.E.F.", i.e. British Occupation of German Cameroons, is a noteworthy example. These started at about £10 per set of thirteen, dropped by stages to about £5 per series, and then started to increase again until at present they are quoted at a substantial margin above their original price.

Samoa was the second German Colony to fall to the British, the New Zealand forces capturing Apia on August 29th, 1914, but it was here that the first British Occupation stamps issued during the great war were created. The "G.R.I." Samoa's, though they were more plentiful in numbers than in the case of some other war provisionals, have always fetched good prices and have shown a steady but consistently satisfactory increase. They are still to be recommended as a sound investment—and the mark values will undoubtedly appreciate considerably. There is a remarkably interesting feature in this set, namely, the case of a normal variety being rarer and considerably more valuable than an error, the "1 Shilling" being worth upwards of three figures—the error "1 Shillings" fetching only half this sum, as it is very much more plentiful.

Togo, the small but important German Colony in West Africa, was the next to issue a series of provisional stamps. This Colony fell to Colonel Bryant's forces as early as August 7th, 1914, but the first stamps were not issued until September 18th. The stamps provisionally issued here contain the greatest rarities amongst War stamps. As in Samoa, the German Colonial stamps were taken and overprinted "Togo Anglo-French Occupation" or "Togo Occupation Franco-Anglaise" as a composite force of British troops and French forces from Dahomey occupied this territory. There were two issues, and the second

"Franco-Anglaise" series is the rarest set of stamps in the world, for when this overprint was applied only 1, 7, 2 and 3 of the mark values, respectively, were found. The more ordinary Togo stamps are all underpriced to-day, and we have no hesitation in prophesying further and very large increases.

Togo on Gold Coast stamps which supplemented the first issue contained a number of interesting errors, all of which are scarce. The series with "o" missing (i.e. reading "CCUPATION") are great rarities, and collectors are advised to purchase these as opportunity occurs. These stamps have shown a remarkably consistent upward tendency, and the writer cannot call to mind any instance even of a temporary falling off in value.

Marshall Islands and New Britain fell in September, 1914, and a month later all stamps available were surcharged "G.R.I." and the corresponding value in British currency. These are extremely rare sets, the first-named being slightly the scarcer. They are both good items and always excellent from the investment point of view.

These were followed by Australian stamps overprinted "N.W. Pacific Islands", an extremely interesting series of provisionals containing a good number of varieties dear to the heart of the collecting enthusiast. Some of these varieties are of the greatest rarity—rarer than most collectors know—and a complete collection is of the greatest difficulty to get together. The writer knows of very few absolutely complete collections.

Baghdad was entered in the Spring of 1917, and in the Autumn of that year all available Turkish issues were overprinted, only about thirteen thousand in all. Previous experience had taught the lucky original holders of these provisionals what their possibilities were in the way of prices, and therefore when Baghdad provisionals came on the market even at first, prices were not low. In fact, in very many instances they were inflated, with the natural consequence that a fall in price here and there occurred. They should turn out to be a good investment at present rates, however, and none is plentiful in good condition. The errors and the rarest varieties will fetch big prices.

In August, 1915, what was in some respects the most interesting series of all British Occupation stamps occurred, namely, the set of Persian stamps overprinted "Bushire Under British Occupation". These stamps have turned out a wonderful investment, and will, without the slightest doubt, continue to appreciate in value, in all probability by leaps and bounds.

During the following month an even rarer issue appeared. The same overprint was applied to the handsome "Coronation" issue of Persia, a particularly attractive series quite apart from its rarity. For consistent rarity this "Coronation" series of Bushire surpasses any other series of War stamps—the commonest stamp consisting of only one hundred and eighty-nine pieces! We only know of one complete set, and several values run into hundreds of pounds per stamp—when they can be obtained, that is. The few of this series that have been on the market have fetched good prices, but not nearly approaching their real value. The commonest value of the series will shortly have to be termed cheap at anything less than fifty pounds.

Errors in Bushire stamps are very infrequent—in fact, though some have been announced, the writers have had no proof of their existence put before them. The "no stop" varieties of the first issue are worth looking for.

We have now dealt with the most important War stamps in point of value, but the investment possibilities of the local issues of War Tax issues cannot be overlooked. Amongst the Allied war issues most of them are fairly sound from the financial point of view, and, besides, they are of course most interesting, but in our opinion they do not quite approach the rare British Occupation issues as an investment, the reason no doubt being that there is not the same sentimental interest attached to them as there is in the overprinted German Colonial stamps or in the Occupation stamps generally.



Long Island : Overprinted Turkish Fiscals.

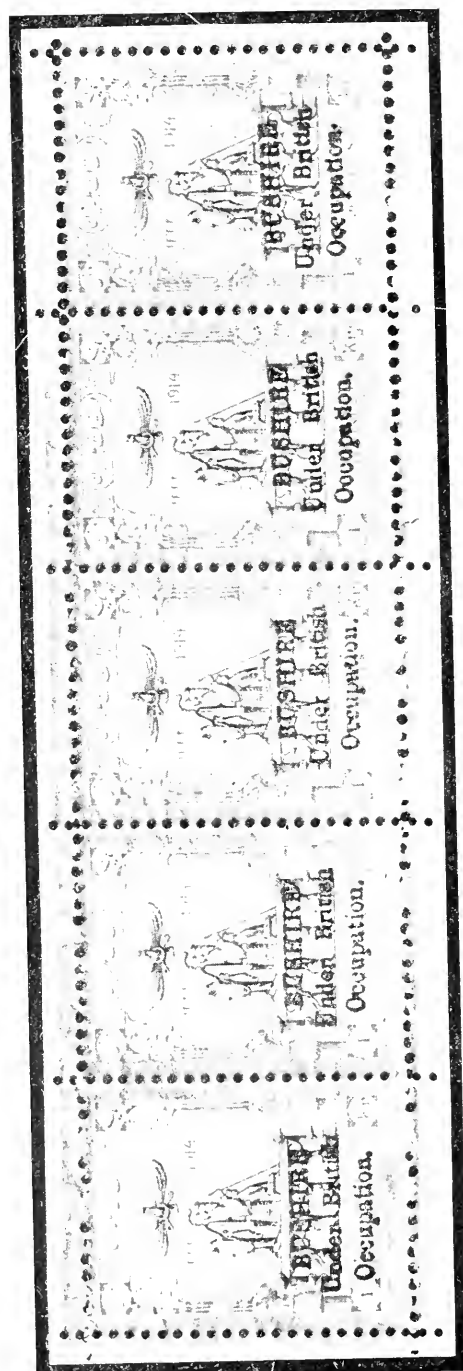


N.W. Pacific Islands, 1915.



Nauru, 1916.





Bushire, Sept., 1915. Complete sheet of rare 1 kran shewing setting.

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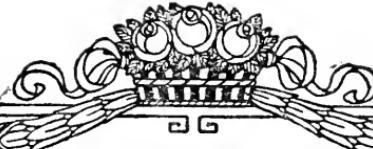
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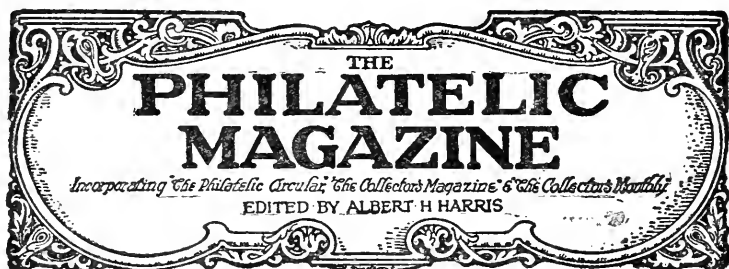
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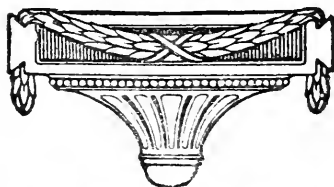
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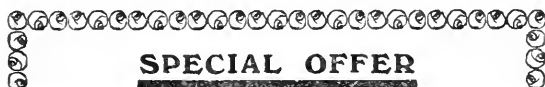
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